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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Latin America Feels Its Way

Britain Faces Lytton Report

Spain and France Make Pacts

Mr. Hoover Heads for Home

Berlin Walks in Tram Strike

Maya Glory Comes to Chicago

LATIN AMERICA works out its political salvation with continued fear and trembling. The Liberal Party, of which President Machado is the head, sweeps the Cuban elections, putting Governors, Senators and House members into office, but with a protest rising that the Opposition was intimidated and refused protection in voting. In Mexico the National Party, which controls Congress, adopts a platform declaring for no reelection of office holders, which act will have far-reaching effect. Ecuador's election of Juan Martinez Mera, Liberal, as President is followed by a revolutionary movement quickly quelled. In Chile General Grove, defeated candidate, threatens new President Alessandri. Washington, arbitrating for Colombia and Peru, will attempt to start Latin America on the better road—It urges the force of reason instead of unreasoning force.

* * *

Manchuria involves the whole question of whether nations' quarrels shall be settled by the League and the Kellogg-Briand pact or by the old method of force. So Lord Hailsham tells the House of Lords in a debate on the Lytton Manchurian report. He sees the issues testing the very foundation of the League and declares that unwise handling might throw civilization back, just when it believes it is emerging from war. This frank view of what is really at stake when the Manchurian question comes up at Geneva on Nov. 21 is shared by other nations—They know what they do will affect, happily or unhappily, the future course of the world.

* * *

French Premier Herriot completes his visit to Madrid with the signing of three new labor treaties. These provide reciprocity treatment of French workers in Spain and Spanish workers in France, including wages, pensions and social insurance. No foundation appears for the charge by a third country that Premier Herriot sought permission to move French soldiers through Spain to Africa or anywhere else. The accusation seems to be just one of those outbursts governments too often allow themselves—A nation makes a mean but meaningless charge because in its heart it harbors fear.

* * *

President Hoover asks California by telephone to sustain his policies with its votes, then leaves for California to vote at his home town. In his library in Palo Alto in 1928 he heard the call of the people to the highest office in the nation; from the same quiet room he will hear the people's verdict on the service he has rendered. No matter how the election goes, the brief California visit is momentous for Mr. Hoover. The White House can never be anything but a place of sojourning, but that house on the sunny hillside at Palo Alto—Well, a hard-pressed President probably learns better than anybody the true meaning of home sweet home.

* * *

Berlin walks, with its subways and omnibus lines tied up by a strike. Municipal traffic companies announce a cut in wages and the strike comes after a quick vote by employees in which political parties take a vigorous hand. The National Socialists, or Fascists, join with the Communists to precipitate the strike and to fight the wage reduction. The Hitlerites have been the implacable foes of the Communists, but a wage cut has the unexpected power of bringing them together. The two parties have come, recently, to have another bond in common. They are in financial straits and have taken "direct methods" of reaching their friends—They stand with tin cups on every corner.

* * *

The British Government proves its financial soundness by floating a £300,000,000 loan at less than 3¼ per cent in three hours. The full and immediate response is gratifying to the Government because the rate offered is even less than that at which, recently, the war loans were converted. This brings the total annual saving to the Treasury from the whole series of conversions of the year up to about £38,000,000. A penny saved is a penny earned—And when a nation unites to do it, a penny saved gives a pound's satisfaction.

* * *

The Chicago World's Fair breaks ground for the great Maya temple that is to be a dominating feature. It reproduces the temple at Uxmal, Yucatan, built more than 1000 years ago by the most enlightened aborigines of North America. The original was generations in building, the duplicate goes up in 60 days. With electric cutting tools the grotesque head of a Mayan god can be turned out in a few hours; but the original Maya, who did not even know how to harden copper, spent a lifetime in bringing a face or a column into form. This temple alone will serve all the ends of a world's fair—It will be a psalm of the rise of man.

France and Spain Sign Three Pacts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

Madrid, Nov. 3

THREE new labor treaties are the immediate outcome of the visit of the French Prime Minister, M. Edouard Herriot, to the Spanish capital which terminated yesterday. The agreements provide reciprocity in the treatment of Spanish workers in France and French workers in Spain, including a guarantee of an equal wage standard in the two countries, pensions for the disabled, and establishment of compulsory social insurance.

The treaties signed by M. Herriot and the Spanish Prime Minister, Señor Manuel Azana, are regarded as a significant indication of the friendly relations now established between the two neighboring republics.

Chicago Acts To Break Up 'Tax Strike'

Proceedings Along Three Fronts Seek to Collect $200,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 3—With the war against Chicago's "tax strike" proceeding simultaneously on three fronts, local officials believe the strike to be weakening. In the developments following refusal of the United States Supreme Court at Washington, to review a case representing the stand taken by the big taxpayers here who are withholding their taxes, the following steps have been taken:

A special grand jury sitting in the Cook County Criminal Courts Building is investigating the affairs of the Association of Real Estate Taxpayers of Illinois, which has backed the strike, to determine whether or not it has been guilty of criminal conspiracy.

Mayor Anton J. Cermak is proceeding to complete the special commission authorized by the City Council to recommend drastic action against large taxpayers who are in arrears and who are known to be financially able to pay their bills. This action might include shutting off their water supply and withdrawing any special privileges granted to them by the city. The Mayor has already appointed Mr. Hayden N. Bell, county tax attorney; Mr. William H. Sexton, corporation counsel for Chicago, and Col. A. A. Sprague, commissioner of public works, to the commission.

Finally the county court has started proceedings against the big delinquent taxpayers to force payment of their taxes or sale of their property for taxes. Most of these cases had been held up by objections which were filed by the property owners to stay off action by the court with the hope that the United States Supreme Court would rule favorably for the "strikers" and provide some method of reducing the tax bills. This has not been done, and Attorney Bell says there is now no further reason why the county need hold off any longer. The first cases to be pushed through the court are those involving 15 big properties on which the stupendous amount of $3,500,000 is owing in taxes.

One result of these steps is that 75 property owners have agreed to pay a total of $140,000 in taxes in return for which they will be freed from paying half of the penalty which has been piling up since the bills became overdue.

There are said to be unpaid taxes, extending over the past three years, amounting to $200,000,000 in Cook County.

It has been stated that 99 per cent of the tax objections have been adjudicated by recent decisions of the higher courts, and that the present movement to carry them through to judgment should break up the strike, but that the success of the movement rests largely with the county court.

GOV. ROOSEVELT TO ADDRESS HIS G. O. P. BACKERS

Every Night of Week Will See Major Speech in Eastern Area

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt will go to New Jersey tonight on a brief tour designed to offset some of the positive reaction among Garden State voters to President Hoover's canvass of the State on Monday, preliminary to embarking in New York on the culminating drive of his presidential campaign which schedules him for a major address every night save Sunday from now until election day.

The first of these comes tonight on the Governor's return from the west side of the Hudson River, when he will speak over a nationwide hookup before the Republicans for Roosevelt League at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mr. Owen D. Young, chairman of the General Electric Company, will join him in this radiocast—Mr. Young's first and only speech of the campaign.

It will be the Democratic Presidential nominee's final direct appeal to Republicans for support, and the gesture of indorsement by so prominent an industrialist as Mr. Young is counted on by the Roosevelt forces to dispel among business men the opinion of Democratic irresponsibility.

Will Vote in Hyde Park

The Governor motored to New York City today from his Hyde Park estate south of Albany and was to go to New Jersey after dinner at his town house, 49 East Sixty-fifth Street, which will be his base until Sunday morning, when he will go back to Hyde Park to vote. No set speeches are scheduled for him in New Jersey, where he already has delivered a major address and anything he says there will be extemporaneous. Jersey City, home of the New Jersey Democratic leader, Mayor Frank Hague, and Newark, will be his objectives.

The final stage of the Governor's campaign is designed to cement his hold on New York City and tomorrow night he will speak at a big rally at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn. Also he will appear at the customary pre-election Tammany rally in Madison Square Garden on Saturday night. On both occasions,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Force of 1600 Men To Set up Watch At Chicago Polls

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 3—Sixteen hundred men have been recruited to guard against vote frauds at Tuesday's election by the Voters' Nonpartisan Association, it is announced by Capt. C. B. Hopkins, secretary. These watchers, given credentials by the county election judge, will be concentrated in the 15 "River wards" where experience has shown that irregularities may be expected.

An effort is made to remove the fear of those who do not feel safe in voting and to assure the cynical ones, who refrain from voting on the plea that their votes "won't be counted anyhow," that their votes will be registered as cast. This is in addition to the main objective, that of securing a peaceable, orderly, and honest election.

The watchers have no police powers, but are officially deputized by the election commissioner. They are placed where previous investigation and "tips" have indicated trouble may be encountered. Some precincts which in themselves might be expected to be orderly are covered as a measure of protection against the raids of roving gangsters from near by localities.

Detailed reports are made out by the watchers so headquarters will have a complete picture of everything that goes on. They get the numbers of all automobiles and police officers, and the names of all politicians and known police characters visiting a polling place.

Old Prospector Has 'Simple' Recipe To Get the Gold in 'Them Thar Hills'

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 3 (AP)—The melody is changed but the words are the same and the refrain still proclaims, "Thar's gold in them thar hills."

Mr. Thomas A. Weaver, typical veteran prospector, white-headed and with a shaggy gray beard, who has been humming the tune for well nigh 50 years now, has a chorus of determined youngsters who have caught his enthusiasm. They came back after months in the wilds to relate their experiences.

Acting on the suggestion of Gov. William H. Adams and the State Bureau of Metal Mines, Mr. Weaver last August temporarily deserted his work somewhere in the mountains west of Denver and traded a prospector's life for that of a school teacher. The State Senate chamber was his classroom. His subject was prospecting and gold mining. His students were several hundred persons, including 35 women, without work.

Modern mining machinery is complicated but, more important to the unemployed, it is also expensive. To Mr. Weaver this was no obstacle. With an enthusiasm undiminished by reverses in the mining game, Mr. Weaver explained it something like this:

"Take the old frying pan and hit it with a hammer to put a dent in it. The crushed ore or pay dirt should be washed with sal soda, saltpeter or nitrate of soda. Then add mercury to amalgamate. Dry the quicksilver from the water. Take a large potato, cut off the end and hollow it out. Set the mercury in the potato over the dent in the frying pan. Cook the potato. The fumes from the quicksilver will be caught and held by the potato and the gold will drop into the dent in the frying pan."

It perhaps is not quite so simple, but that is the idea.

Today Weaver again was in the Senate Chamber receiving students and their reports. Almost without exception they had fared well during the months in the mountains. None of them got rich. Some got nothing. The majority, however, managed to make a living.

SPANISH CITY TO TAX CHURCH BELL RINGING

CACERES, Spain, Nov. 3 (AP)—Casting about for new sources of revenue, the City Council has agreed to include in the next budget a tax on the ringing of church bells.

Each church would pay $8 a year and each chapel 80 cents. Bells a mile and a quarter from the city would ring tax free.

World Wheat Price Affected By Many and Varied Factors

Always in State of Flux and Even Efforts at Stabilization, Although Effective for a Time, Have in the End Failed

With the price of wheat at new lows, the status of the American farmer, especially in relation to the national political situation, is of particular interest. Can artificial means raise the price of wheat or equalize all commodity prices? Can one market change world prices? Mr. H. B. Elliston, economics writer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *in the second of a series of articles on this problem, discusses the effects of all world markets upon each other.*

By H. B. ELLISTON

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

We have seen that a right relation between farm and non-farm prices can come only from the free working of competition, or laissez faire. But this freedom was lost many, many years ago. No longer does freedom govern economic practice. To take two illustrations: wages are fixed by union schedules and home manufacturers are protected from foreign competition by the tariff. Both have a tendency to raise factory prices. If farm prices are raised correspondingly, no harm is done, as we have seen; that this has not occurred has already been shown.

Some may say, "But the American farmer has obtained protection in the tariff system by the imposition, among other duties, of a rate of 42 cents a bushel on foreign wheat." True, this is in the record. Nevertheless, save in very special cases, the tariff has not had any influence in raising the price of farm products. In general, there is no foreign wheat to keep out; the United States is a seller, not a buyer.

The tariff would be effective only in the extremely unlikely contingency that the American wheat crop fell short of home requirements. Prices would then move up until they reached a figure which would be the world price plus the tariff. At that level foreign wheat would enter the United States and check any further rise in price.

In the absence of a reduction of the American wheat crop to a domestic basis, however, no method has yet been devised whereby the producer could segregate his wheat grains—so much for the home market, so much for the foreign market. All of it must therefore flow to one market, and, since in part it represents grain for export, that market is automatically connected with the

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CZECHS PUSH NEW METHODS OF FARM WORK

Work in Fields Is Made Easier by Means of Rationalization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Rationalization is being further extended in agriculture, as a result of pioneer work which has been undertaken at a state-owned model farm at Uhřiněves, near Prague, and in various agriculture colleges throughout the country. Hitherto, rationalization has been chiefly applied in Czechoslovakia only to industry and the technical side of farming, but it will now be developed to touch the ordinary activities of agriculture.

The aim underlying the new policy is to obtain greater working efficiency by the improvement of old, or the introduction of new, methods. It seeks to show the farmer how his interests can be furthered by the social and economic improvement of everyday tasks. Farmers and agricultural students go to Uhřiněves to learn for themselves the advantages or disadvantages of different kinds of equipment, machinery or methods of work.

In Czechoslovakia, for local reasons, it has not been found possible to introduce the large-scale methods applicable in the United States or Canada, but the old methods are becoming more efficient. Take methods of mowing. Experiments have convinced many young farmers that certain types of scythes are best, and that there may be ways of using them which are less tiring and more efficient, even though they differ from the methods their fathers and forefathers adopted for generations. By using photos and a cinema for explaining the relative values of different movements and illustrating how important are such things as the size of the handle of the scythe in relation to the size and strength of the worker, the span of his fingers, and other features, conservatism is overcome.

A survey of the different implements used in all branches of farmwork has also been carried out.

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics, Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

93—Is There a Wet Landslide?

THIS is a hard time, politically, for the ins and a good time for the outs. Whoever is in power is on the defensive, whether he be wet or dry, conservative or radical, Republican or Democrat. There is no general movement toward radicalism, for wherever radicals were in power they are losing ground. It is not a conservative year, for wherever conservatives are in power they are having to defend themselves as never before. It is a year of blind discontent with whatever is.

If the liquor interests were in power, as they once were, they would be on the defensive, and, in all probability, prohibition would be sweeping the country. At any rate, prohibitionists would be making it rather uncomfortable for those politicians who were intrenched behind the saloon. Prohibitionists are now "in;" that is, they represent the law as it is. They are forced to defend their position, and the wets are doing all they can to make us uncomfortable.

We need to hold our ground until good times return. Good times are favorable, politically, to the ins. The wets will not then have a vast amount of blind discontent out of which to make political capital.

BRITISH WHEAT RULING DRAWS FARM PROTEST

Canada Needs Preference on American Storage, Coote Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 3—Protesting against the British ruling that Canadian wheat shipped in bond to the United States, pending sale and shipment to the United Kingdom, will not be entitled to the 6 cents a bushel imperial preference formulated at the Imperial Economic Conference, Mr. G. G. Coote, of the United Farmers of Alberta, quoted relative facts and figures to prove that the Canadian farmer cannot afford to give up the practice of storing wheat in New York even to obtain the preference.

The advantage of storing grain in Buffalo is that there it can have cheap storage rates and be available for sending direct to New York for shipment, or to Montreal if it is held until navigation is open, explained Mr. Coote.

Comparison of Rates

He found that the freight rate from Fort William to Montreal in 1930 averaged on all shipments 7.95 cents per bushel, while the rate from Fort William to New York averaged 7.01 cents, or a difference of nearly 1 cent a bushel in favor of shipments to New York.

Mr. Coote pointed out that in the crop year ending 1930, of the wheat shipments to the United Kingdom 35,000,000 bushels went via Canadian ports and 96,000,000 via American ports, and for the last three years the proportion has been 41 per cent and 59 per cent, respectively.

On the other hand, wheat intended for other countries than the United Kingdom went almost entirely through Canadian ports. The reason for United Kingdom wheat going via New York, he explained, was because the bulk of it is carried in liners, and the liners grant a lower rate than do tramp ships.

"If we are going to take advantage of these low rates to the old country," he continued, "we must have the wheat stored in New York. We cannot afford to have the freight rates raised. Any increase in freight rates on wheat across the Atlantic will be deducted from the price the farmer in western Canada is receiving today, and we cannot afford an increase of even a fraction of a cent."

Comparing rates prevailing from New York to Liverpool and London with those from New York to other European ports, he was convinced that if farmers are compelled to send all wheat to the United King-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Yale Commissary Feeds Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 3—Yale students in the guise of benefactors are causing favorable comment on the campus this week.

Not only has a small group of undergraduates provided relief for unemployed of this city by organizing the Yale Commissary, which will provide food at the rate of $2 for five persons a week, but they are also planning the formation of cooperative farms to produce jobs for the idle and food to feed them.

The students in charge of this charity adventure have secured 300 acres of land in and around New Haven. Those working the plots will be given such produce as they need and will share in the proceeds from the sale of the balance.

Today the kettles boiled at Yale as the five students who inaugurated the idea tested their menu. The work of the commissary will be largely administrative. It will buy food wholesale, have it packed, and superintend distribution among the needy families. The work of delivery will be done by the unemployed themselves.

HOOVER TO STAY IN WEST UNTIL AFTER ELECTION

Will Speak in Midwest Then Go to California to Vote

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—Preparations were complete for the start today of President Hoover's last-minute whirlwind dash across the 3000 miles of American continent, making campaign speeches en route, with a final day of rest at Palo Alto, where the Chief Executive will vote.

Mr. Hoover was to leave Washington at 4:20 p. m. His last view of the city as he enters the big Union Station will be the dome of the Capitol, shining in the afternoon sun. When he next sees the Capitol dome the election will be over. Mr. Hoover believes that he will return to it with a new mandate from the American people, for another four years in office.

But even the most optimistic of Mr. Hoover's advisers agree that he has a difficult fight on his hands and they expect the same type of aggressive warfare in the forthcoming speeches at Springfield, Ill., St. Louis, St. Paul, Minn., and Madison, Wis., which have distinguished his utterances in the earlier campaign.

Denied View of Future

Whatever the outcome, Mr. Hoover's departure today marks the end of an era. The President has not gone back to his California home for four years. It was almost four years ago to a day that Mr. Hoover left Washington, Nov. 1, 1928, to vote at Palo Alto. He was overwhelmingly victorious in that contest and returned to Washington after his South American trip with an electoral majority unsurpassed in American political annals.

The financial crisis which was to roll like a storm over Europe and the United States, with the collapse of old institutions and governments in every part of the world, was not remotely discernible to Mr. Hoover as he returned triumphantly to Washington.

In the years that have followed that return, Mr. Hoover has given unsparingly of his time and strength; long summers have gone by without a vacation; he has never

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Gold All Around But Banks at Reno Need $2,000,000

RENO, Nev., Nov. 3 (AP)—Nevada, whose gold and silver mines once poured out millions, went about its business today with very little gold and silver available, as officials sought to straighten out the State's tangled banking situation.

Accounts of the George Wingfield chain of 12 banks, closed until Nov. 12 under a business holiday proclamation of the Governor, were in the hands of two agents of the Federal Reconstruction Finance Corporation. At the conclusion of their investigation, the agents, Mr. A. R. Le Roy and Mr. John K. McKee, are expected to make a recommendation to the corporation on Mr. Wingfield's request for a $2,000,000 loan.

The only Reno bank still open, the First National, was meeting some of the business requirements and the safe at police headquarters was pressed into service to guard money and valuables.

Several towns in northern Nevada were entirely without banking facilities. Carson City, the state capital, was one of them. Credit and the possibility of exchange of goods appeared to be the only immediate solution of their situation.

Politicians to Pay Ousted Radio Acts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—The radio companies have just added a clause to their contracts for political radiocasters, requiring the respective party treasurers henceforth to pay the cost of "talent" displaced on the air by presidential candidates.

The first incident of the kind occurred when Mr. Hoover's speech of an hour and half at Des Moines threw out the weekly Ed Wynn "Fire Chief" program. Contrary to earlier reports it now develops that the cost of paying Mr. Wynn for not appearing was accepted by the National Broadcasting Company. Mr. Wynn is reported to receive $7500 for each of his weekly half-hour programs, and in this case got $7500 for doing nothing. It is one of the most remunerative half hours of leisure on record. Confusion developed over whether the Republicans had asked for an hour or an hour and a half for the Des Moines speech, and the National Broadcasting Company finally accepted responsibility for the longer period.

With the last few days, however, the companies have decided to put their foot down. Henceforth if any candidate asks for an hour not previously scheduled he will pay only the regular price; but if he wants an hour already booked he must pay the additional cost of the "talent" that has been booked.

NAGEL HEADS ACADEMY

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Nov. 3 (AP)—Conrad Nagel, motion picture actor, has been elected president of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences at a meeting of the board of directors. Benjamin Glazer, screen writer, was elected vice-president, and with Mr. Nagel will serve a three-year term.

To Represent U. S. At Polish Capital

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Keystone-Underwood

F. LAMMOT BELIN

Appointed Ambassador to Poland, to Succeed John N. Willys.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Appointment of Mr. F. Lammot Belin of Washington, D. C., and Waverly, Penna., as Ambassador to Poland was made Tuesday by President Hoover.

Mr. Belin, a career man in the diplomatic service, will succeed Mr. John N. Willys, Toledo, Ohio, who recently resigned.

The Polish Government has signified its acceptance of Mr. Belin.

Britain to Try For Unity On Manchu Issue

Cause of World Peace Held to Turn on Handling of Lytton Report

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 3—Frank recognition that the Manchurian dispute involves the whole question of whether quarrels between nations are to be settled by the new pacific method of the League and the Kellogg pact or by the old method of force was made by Lord Hailsham, speaking on behalf of the Government in the House of Lords debate on the Lytton report last night.

Lord Hailsham, supported by the Earl of Lytton himself, refused to disclose the exact policy which the British Government intends to pursue when the question comes before the League on Nov. 21. Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, would, of course, go to Geneva primed with "certain preliminary tentative views as to the course which might seem to the Government most promising for adoption by the League Council as a whole." But the British Government's main object would be to try to "unite with other powers in finding a simple policy which might fairly be described as the policy of the League as a whole." It would be its special object, said Lord Hailsham, to persuade China and Japan to associate themselves with this general policy.

He himself was deeply conscious, he said, that there may arise out of the Manchurian dispute "issues which may test the whole foundations of the League, issues, which, if unwisely handled, may throw civilization back toward the old method of forcible determination of disputes from which we had hoped to have permanently emerged after the terrible experience of the great war."

Lord Ponsonby (Labor) asked to be told what Sir John Simon's "brief" will be when the Lytton report comes up for discussion. Lord Lytton replied: "I should like to think that Sir John Simon will accept the report as his brief."

Lord Lytton emphasized the fact that the report was "neither pro-Japan nor pro-China. Its proposals are meant to be suggestive rather than categorical."

In a significant article published in the current Spectator, Lord Lytton further emphasized his view of how the report should be regarded. Many writers have announced, he wrote, that the commission "have found Japan 'guilty.' They have done nothing of the sort. They were not a judicial tribunal. They were neither judge nor jury. If the language of the court is to be used, their function was rather that of witness. They have produced evidence. The case is still sub judice before the League. Japan is entitled to be heard—China also."

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THINGS PRESENT

We hope that everyone who has argued for the hundreds of millions of dollars a beer tax might bring into the United States Treasury, will have an opportunity to read "High Finance in Beer" on the Editorial page.

There will be no question how Lewis Carroll could write "Alice in Wonderland" after you read "An Understanding of Children" on the Home Forum page.

It is not often that attention is directed to the All Nature feature, but we have reason to believe that the article today will prove of especial interest. There is an idea or two, too, in the Sundial. Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Who will gain from the suppression of the drink trade? See "Prohibition Facts" tomorrow.

Friday brings the improved Household page and one of the thrice-a-week installments of Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By."

REICH LABOR STRIKES HARD AT PAY CUTS

Former Clashing Factions Unite in Opposition to Federal Program

TRAFFIC IN BERLIN SUDDENLY HALTED

Walkout Called by Vote of Fascists and Communists in Union Movement

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 3—While Berlin walked today and taxis did a booming business in the rain, negotiations began to solve the sudden traffic strike.

Communists and National Socialist groups within the general labor union successfully promoted a strike in answer to the Berlin municipal traffic companies' decision to reduce wages 2 pfennigs an hour. The unusual combination of these normally opposed political opponents emphasized recent developments in which Fascists and Communists marched shoulder to shoulder in combating wage and working-time reductions throughout Germany.

The vote for the strike did not receive the two-thirds majority of the employees requisite under union rules. Communists and Fascists who organized groups within the union pointed out that 73 per cent of those participating in the vote favored a strike. These have succeeded in tying up subway and omnibus lines with what is classified as an "irregular" strike. The suburban railway which runs through Berlin and is a branch of the Reichsban is not affected, supplying part of the city's transit needs.

New Knight on Chessboard

A "knight" whose power is as yet unknown has thus stepped out upon the chessboard of German politics amid the conflict of Royalists and Republicans, Autocrats and Democrats, Fascists, Nationalists and Socialists.

He represents Labor. His sudden appearance was born of dissatisfaction—forged in the furnace of social distress and economic hardship. His new moves also are dictated by an underlying antagonism to the Government's efforts to remold the German Republic into the pre-war shape of the imperial autocratic state.

The signal for the "knight's" immediate appearance was the heavy wage cuts recently stimulated by the Government. Workmen of Fascist, Socialist and Communist adherence forgot their opposing symbols and doctrines. For perhaps the first time in Germany the workers of such different political sympathy joined hands in the promotion of strikes.

Part of Recovery Plan

The permission for a new wage reduction is one of the main points in the Government's gigantic "12-month plan" for economic revival, recently put into operation by an emergency decree signed by President von Hindenburg.

This privilege is granted to industrialists who now employ more men than they did last summer. Its aim is to thus lessen unemployment and to stimulate business. It involves the most radical cut of all preceding wage reductions, swallowing up to 40 per cent of the workman's pay in some instances.

Scarcely had some employers begun to make use of this permission, when reports of strikes poured in from many sections of Germany. They contained the surprising news that the Fascist, Communist and Socialist labor unions, which until then had been fighting one another to the advantage of the employers, were joining in the support of these strikes. In most instances the strikes ended with a victory of the workmen as the wage cut announcements were withdrawn by the management one or two days after the strikes began.

Could Not Use Power

The Fascists are embittered against the von Papen Government because it refused to hand over the complete power to them after their success at the July 31 elections. They could not use their numerical strength in Parliament because the Government summarily dissolved the Reichstag. They cannot push to the helm of the Reich by force because the Government has firm control of the army and police. They are now attacking the Government from another and perhaps unexpected angle by endeavoring to use the economic strikes as a political weapon.

At first it was assumed that the Government would intervene, as these strikes were threatening to sabotage its economic program. Rumors asserted the strikes would be forbidden. But no action was taken beyond a warning in which Dr. Hugo Schaeffer, Minister of Labor, told the labor unions that they were under obligations to preserve peace among Labor.

Thus the closing up of party gulfs by economic pressure appears as a dominant feature of a new phase of political life in Germany. Some observers view it as the first faint outlines of a movement from the working classes which might oppose a return to pre-war autocracy as planned by the present Government, provided it does not grow past democracy into the dangerous neighborhood of a German Communism.

BRITISH WHEAT RULING DRAWS FARM PROTEST

(Continued from Page 1)

dom via Canadian ports, the freight rates will go up, not only on the ocean but also on the Great Lakes. At present, he said, the use of Buffalo insures competitive rates as between Canadian and American lake boats.

Mr. Coote then turned to the disparity in exchange as between the pound sterling and the Canadian dollar, showing how greatly the Canadian farmer is handicapped in the British market in competition with the Danish and Australian farmer.

For instance, he said, how can the Canadian farmer compete in the sale of wheat with the Australian farmer when the pound is worth only $3.65 to the Canadian and $6.10 to the Australian.

The only solution to the problem, he thought, was in bringing the two currencies to a par, and he therefore moved an amendment making the ratification of the Canada-United Kingdom trade agreement "subject also to establishment of parity of the Canadian dollar with the British pound."

After some debate the amendment was defeated by a vote of 71 to 109.

Exportable Wheat Supply Decreases

ROME, Nov. 3 (AP)—Exportable supplies of world wheat are inferior to 1931 by 60,000,000 bushels, the International Institute of Agriculture reports.

This drop is offset by a fall in the probable requirements of importing countries of 170,000,000 bushels. This situation has been caused by poor erops in the exporting countries and good crops in the importing countries, coupled with an abundance of rye, corn and potatoes, the Institute report says. Stricter regulations of international wheat trade have also played a part.

The total available for export is fixed at 1,300,000,000 bushels. Of this amount 570,000,000 bushels are old stocks, and 730,000,000 bushels represent the new corp surplus. Since the old exportable stocks are adequate to meet almost nine-tenths of the needs of importers practically the entire surplus of the 1932 crop will be carried over for consumption in 1933 and 1934.

British Ban Preference On Transshipped Wheat

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—A government official confirmed yesterday that Canadian wheat shipped in bond to the United States, pending sale and shipment to the United Kingdom, will not be entitled to the 6-cents-a-bushel imperial preference formulated at the imperial conference.

Britain to Save $5,000,000 by New Conversion Loan

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 3—The British Government brought off today a £300,000,000 conversion operation even more cheaply than in the colossal flotation effected in connection with the 5 per cent war loan three months ago.

The lists today only remained open three hours. Although no applications were refused, it is understood that the issue has been fully subscribed. Allotments are expected to be made in full. The flat rate at which the flotation has been effected works out at just under 3¼ per cent compared with 3½ in the case of the war loan.

It means a gross annual saving to the taxpayer of approximately £5,000,000 in debt charges. This brings the total annual saving from the whole series of conversion operations undertaken this year to about £38,000,000.

Satisfaction at the success of the achievements is enhanced by the fact that British unemployed numbers have at last begun to go down definitely, semi-authoritative returns showing a reduction of 110,000 during the past month.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Bicknell Young, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton; Newton Centre Woman's Clubhouse, Newton Center, 8.

Massachusetts Branch, King's Daughters and Sons: "Junior Night," meeting and entertainment, Hotel Statler, 7:30.

New England Ladies Hairdressers Association: Dinner meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7.

Mechanics Building: New England Prosperity Exposition, until 10, through Nov. 5.

Boston Food Fair, auspices Retail Grocers' Association, Horticultural Hall, until 10, through Nov. 5.

Harvard University: Concert by Boston Symphony Orchestra, direction of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, Sanders Theater, Cambridge, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston: Recital by Benno Rabinof, violinist, Women's Republican Club, 8:15.

Junior League: Second of two lectures, "Rudolph Steiner—His Life and Connection with Goethe," by Mr. Henry B. Monges, League ballroom, Zero Marlborough Street, 8:30.

Temple Israel Brotherhood: Opening dinner and meeting of season, with speakers representing several sects, Temple Israel Meeting House, Riverway, 6:30. Meeting, open to public, 7:45.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): Opening meeting of series on "Understanding Your Neighbor," open to young men and women, 7:30.

Boston City Club: Democratic campaign address by Mr. Norman Hapgood, preceded by organ concert, auditorium, 7:30.

Salon of Allied Arts: Meeting and entertainment program, 389 Commonwealth Avenue, 8:15.

Quota Club of Boston: Dinner meeting, address, "Current Doings in Social Legislation," by Miss Margaret Wiseman, 264 Boylston Street, 6:30.

Emerson College: Reading of Shakespeare's "King Henry IV—Part I," by Mr. Grover Shaw, Huntington Chambers Hall, 8.

Education in New England lecture on "Some Sociological Assets and Liabilities of New England," by Prof. Franklin C. Roberts, B. U. School of Education, 29 Exeter Street, 7:30.

Women in Business Section, New England Home Economics Association: Section meeting, Twentieth Century Club of Boston, 7:30.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "Nani Hawaii," by Mr. Walter A. Allen, with songs by Mr. Kauihelela Akana, tenor, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Theaters

Shubert—"Show Boat," 8:30.
State—"Smilin' Through," film, at 12:00, 2:25, 4:50, 7:20, 9:50 p. m.
Hollis—"Patience," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"La Couturière de Luneville" (The Dressmaker of Luneville), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Food Fair, auspices Retail Grocers' Association, Horticultural Hall, 1 to 10 p. m., through Nov. 5.

Mechanics Building: New England prosperity exposition, 12:30 to 10 p. m., through Nov. 5.

Bazaar, benefit Dorchester Community Health Association, Dorchester Woman's Clubhouse, Codman Square, all day and evening.

King's Daughters and Sons: Meeting, Hotel Statler, 10, followed by communion service, Trinity Church, 11:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures: "American Indian Children," 11; "England and Scotland," 1:30; Stamp Club meeting, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Suburban Stamp and Curio Club of Boston: Exhibition, Boston Public Library, through Nov. 6.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Saints and Symbols, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Boston Mycological Club: Exhibition, Horticultural Hall, through Nov. 6.

Country Week Association: Annual meeting, Temple Israel, Riverway, 11. Open to public.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"La Couturière de Luneville" (The Dressmaker of Luneville), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paine Collection of Chelsea Porcelains; Ship Models; Eighteenth Century Continental Silver; Fifteenth Century German and Netherlands Engravings.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Small pastel sketches of mountains in Switzerland and New England glimpses, by Kate Leah Cotharin. Through Nov. 4.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Water colors by Maurice Prendergast. Through Nov. 5.

Goodspeed Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Engravings by Decaris. Etchings of the Washington Bicentennial portfolio.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Exhibition by Textile Weavers' Guild. Through Nov. 5.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual fall members' exhibition.

Copley Art Store, 607 Boyston Street—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings, water colors and sculptures in metal, by Helen Stein, Elizabeth Lee and Erica Karawina. Through Nov. 5.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Currier & Ives prints. Also water colors by Sol Wilson.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Gardner Gallery, 500 Boylston Street—Sculptures by Karl F. Shoog. Through Nov. 6.

Vose Gallery, 559 Boylston Street—Sculptures by Nancy Elizabeth Prophet and paintings by Casey Roberts, Nov. 1 to Nov. 19.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold with heavy frosts tonight; Friday fair with rising temperatures; diminishing northwest winds, shifting to easterly.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cold with heavy frosts tonight; Friday fair with rising temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and slightly colder, with heavy frosts tonight; Friday fair with rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing north shifting to east or southeast winds and fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	40	52	Montreal	32	38
Bismarck	46	46	Nantucket	40	54
Boston	36	52	New Orleans.	54	66
Buffalo	32	42	New York	38	54
Calgary	28	52	Norfolk, Va..	52	58
Charleston	54	70	North Platte.	48	62
Chicago	36	50	Philadelphia.	42	56
Cincinnati	38	58	Phoenix,Ariz.	52	82
Denver	46	64	Pittsburgh	36	50
Eastport, Me.	32	42	Portland, Me.	34	48
Hatteras	60	62	Raleigh	42	60
Honolulu,T.H.		82	St. Louis	40	62
7 p.m. Nov. 2	76	..	St. Paul	34	42
Helena,Mont.	36	60	Salt Lake City	36	62
Huron, S. D..	44	48	San Francisco	52	60
Jacksonville.	70	74	SantaFe,N.M.	34	60
Kansas City.	44	64	Seattle	44	48
Key West	76	84	Tampa	70	82
Los Angeles	56	68	Washington..	36	56
Memphis	46	62	Wichita,Kan.	50	66
Miami, Fla...	76	82	Williston,N.D.	38	40

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Nov. 3.
B—Maximum Nov. 2.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 2:37 p. m., Friday 3:21 a. m.
Height of tides 10.1 feet, 8.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:06 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper

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LEXINGTON	1711 MASS. AVENUE	LEX. 0441
NEEDHAM	968 GREAT PLAIN AVENUE	NEEDHAM 1730
AYER	40 B MAIN STREET	AYER 63

Expansion of Drinking Clubs Adds to British Dry Problem

New Liquor Dispensing Institution Appears to Be Attempt to Bolster Waning Popularity of 'Pubs'—Control Sought

The number of public houses (saloons) in England is decreasing—but the number of registered licensed clubs is increasing. Much of this change is merely in the classification of the liquor establishment. "Pubs" change their designation to club and are allowed to operate in districts where the quota of public houses is filled.

Indications are that no improvement in conditions is accomplished by this technical procedure. A parallel may be found in the United States, where it is urged that prohibition be repealed but that the saloon remain barred. Dry leaders ask if elimination of the saloon would prevent or diminish the sale of liquor, or if there might not spring up here such clubs as are now said to be counteracting temperance efforts in England.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—An increase in the number of registered licensed clubs in Great Britain is claimed to be counteracting the work of temperance reformers. It is contended that the effective administration of Great Britain's licensing law is seriously prejudiced by the unchecked and uncontrolled growth of drink-supplying clubs.

During 1931 the number of clubs in England and Wales increased by 430 to 13,947, or 3.49 per 10,000 of the population. Since 1904, during which period licenses (for the sale and consumption of liquor on the premises) decreased by 22,143, club licenses have increased by 7358.

This situation, which sees the public house being eradicated while the private club is developed, is being viewed with considerable apprehension by temperance workers, who are taking a definite stand against the expansion of clubs. Demands are being made for the control of registration and licensing, chiefly with a view to maintaining the process of de-licensing, which is slowly but consistently being carried out in the country.

Temperance authorities believe that the registered club maintains many of the evils of the public house and extends some of them. Cases are cited where premises which have been de-licensed as public houses have been granted new licenses as clubs, without any change of proprietorship. The de-licensing took place as a means for removing a license from an over-licensed area—a position which was automatically counteracted by the establishment of a new club.

To Bolster Waning "Pubs"

Some authorities see the establishment of the club as an effort to consolidate the weakening position of the public house in England and Wales. They see the power and influence of the club being fostered and extended by the same interests that have sponsored the development of the liquor traffic generally. They contend that brewing firms have, by means more or less direct, lent financial and other assistance to the formation of clubs in which their wares may find an outlet.

Liquor traffic reformers regard the licensed club as the most challenging and urgent phase of the drink problem. Their views are to some extent indorsed by the Royal Commission on Licensing, whose recent report gave special consideration to the status of clubs.

Recommendations affecting clubs rank among the commission's most important conclusions. They recognize that the registration and licensing of clubs are obtained by processes satisfactory to those seeking the development of the liquor traffic. To obviate this, the commission has recommended that a clubs registration authority should be established to review applications for club licenses—a procedure that will eliminate the existing method of automatic registration.

The proposal strikes a blow against factors inherent in the drink trade, as the commission indicates that certain conditions should be insisted upon before club registration is allowed. These imply the existence of characteristics which are inevitably associated with the liquor traffic.

Scope of Regulation

According to the commission, a clubs registration authority should have the right to be satisfied with the reputation of the club promoters. It will also be entitled to inquire whether the club is promoted for some legitimate object other than the mere supply of intoxicants. The question of whether the house is "tied" (controlled by brewers or other vested interests) would also be within the reviewing powers of the registration authority.

That the commission lays down such "essentials" for the consideration of an authority indicates some of the evils underlying the development of the club as a liquor supplying institution. Added to these is the difficulty of tracing irregularities in clubs by the lack of the right, either by the police or the public, to have any scrutinizing power over licensing or control.

The commission claims that objections to the registration of a club should be vested in the police, the local authority, and any person owning or bona fide inhabiting a house in the immediate neighborhood.

Roosevelt to Talk To G. O. P. Supporters

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Alfred E. Smith will be co-speaker with him.

On Monday night, as has been usual with him since he entered politics as State Senator 22 years ago, Governor Roosevelt will speak at a Democratic rally in Poughkeepsie, seat of his home county, Dutchess. Part of this speech will be radiocast over a nation-wide network. The Governor will return to New York City Tuesday and will receive the election returns at Democratic National Headquarters in the Biltmore Hotel.

Heard in 37 States

With his return from New England on Tuesday night, Governor Roosevelt had added the six states of this traditional Republic area to his own earlier campaign swings inland, bringing to 37 the number of states in which he has appeared personally since his nomination last June. Only Minnesota, the two Dakotas and Nevada, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida are missing from the list in a campaign that has covered 20,000 miles.

Whatever the outcome of the national election, it is understood that Governor Roosevelt will leave here soon thereafter for Warm Springs, Ga., for a rest before returning to Albany to complete his gubernatorial term, which ends on Jan. 1, 1933.

Meanwhile some of the heaviest Democratic campaigning is being done by Mr. Alfred E. Smith, who has been hammering steadily away in support of the national and state tickets since he launched his stumping tour in Newark last week. At Troy, N. Y., last night he again urged the election of the Roosevelt-Garner ticket.

Criticizing the President's advocacy of a protective tariff, Mr. Smith contended that the ills which Mr. Hoover predicted would befall the nation if the Democrats experimented with downward revision, already had taken place under the Smoot-Hawley tariff of the present Administration.

Trade Body Told Of 'Excess Value'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Mr. Melvin S. Anderson, an examiner, testified to the Federal Trade Commission yesterday there had been an "excess value" of $6,214,520 recorded in connection with the acquisition in 1928 of the Union Gas & Electric Company by the Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company.

Appearing in the commission's inquiry into public utility companies, the examiner said the net values recorded on the books of the Cincinnati company totaled $20,468,730. At the same time, he added the net ledger value of the books of the union company was $14,254,210.

Mr. Anderson said company officials told him the $20,468,730 value was based on an inventory by Norton, Bird and Whitman, consulting engineers, New York City. The return of invested capital of the Union Company, before deduction of federal income taxes, was given as follows: 1923, 13.36 per cent; 1924, 14.88; 1925, 10.89; 1926, 14.47; 1927, 10.41.

Music

Samuel Gardner

Mr. Samuel Gardner, violinist, gave a recital in Jordan Hall last night. He played the Handel D major Sonata, Sinding's Suite in A, Brahms's Sonata in D minor and a group of lighter pieces. In the Brahms he had the able assistance of Mr. Félix Fox at the piano. In the other numbers he was accompanied by Mr. Milton Kaye.

A well-made program, excellently performed. It was a pleasure to see Handel restored to an honored place in the concert repertory of violin pieces. He is too seldom heard nowadays in this form of composition. In a day of showmanship it is easy to pass him by. He was not the greatest creative genius of musical history, no doubt, but he had the irreplaceable gift of broad melody. His genius therefore was singularly adapted to stringed instruments. Dr. Koussevitzky knows this. Concert violinists would do well to remember it. The strains of this sonata, written in the violin's most effective key, were a benediction upon the ear as they came from Mr. Gardner's instrument. His warm, rich tone and fine musicianship gave them their full value.

The Adagio of Sinding's Suite again gave opportunity for full-voiced song. The two quicker movements, with their rushing vigor, called into play the technique of left hand and of bow arm which Mr. Gardner possesses amply if not in exceptional degree. The great Brahms sonata was of course the major item of the evening, and Mr. Gardner and Mr. Fox distinguished themselves by their publication of its brooding passion, with full emphasis on its rhythmic vitality. There are depths in this work which were not plumbed last night, but as far as the penetration of the artists went the exposition was musical and forceful.

One of Mr. Gardner's miscellaneous groups was his own Prelude in C major, a clever and amusing piece in carnival spirit. The audience, which was of good size, was warmly appreciative of his playing. L. A. S.

ICE CREAM BOTTLE INVENTED IN GERMANY

The working man and school pupil no longer have a monopoly on the outlet for thermos bottles. Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, said today that German manufacturers have produced vacuum containers which are said to keep ice cream in a frozen state for at least 12 hours without ice or other freezing material.

The new product is made of a hard glass, said Mr. Butler, and has cylindrical shape. Another similar product for the same purpose is equipped with a special lid for holding ordinary dry ice to re-freeze the cream should it melt from frequent opening of the container. Its maximum capacity is 14 liters.

WORLD-YOUTH ORDER OPENS CONFERENCE

The thirty-eighth annual convention of the Massachusetts Branch, International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons, opened at the Hotel Statler today for a two-day session. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. V. E. Miller, state president. A feature of the program was the presentation of the convention guest, Mrs. George H. Prior, of Jewett City, past president of the international order, and president of the Connecticut chapter.

Last night the executive committee of the organization and the Past Presidents' Club of the order met in joint session. The program throughout the convention is taken up with reports of the various officers and functions of the organization.

Youth Requests Peace Views of Major Parties

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—Adding their plea to that of the peace organizations of the country, 176 students representing 33 colleges and universities throughout the nation have just signed telegrams addressed to the three major political candidates, asking them to clarify their positions on world affairs for American youth.

"We, the undersigned, are American students and are now or soon will be qualified voters," the telegram read. "We are the nucleus in America of what we hope will be the new Youth Movement for World Recovery. We are dedicated to the discovery and active prosecution of methods of establishing world peace, and just dealings among the nations by peaceful means only. We are affiliates of no one political party.

"We desire an expression from each major presidential candidate one week before election addressed to the younger voters of America setting out his views on world policies from the standpoint of the United States which he desires the younger voters to consider seriously. Such a statement will be communicated to hundreds of colleges and other groups of American youth for their consideration and discussion in the final week before election."

The advisory board for the petitioning group is headed by Mr. Paul Harris Jr. of the Youth Movement for World Recovery.

Thomas Denies Capitalism Can Correct Slump

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 3 (AP)—Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, speaking in Lincoln Auditorium last night asserted that "only Socialism offers a program for political progress, world peace and economic justice."

He called for direct election of the President and Vice-President "if we are to avoid the resort of discontented masses to the ancient method of direct action by violence." He urged proportional representation "to give reality to representative government and to raise the standards of our legislative assemblies."

Turning to the subject of the Supreme Court, he said: "To avoid the menace of judicial tyranny the Supreme Court must be denied the power to enact or forbid social legislation by reading its prejudices into the Constitution. The Socialist proposal for a twentieth amendment affirmatively giving Congress power to enact necessary economic and social legislation—including the power to lay a capital levy on great wealth—must be adopted. This will give us a basis in our political structure for orderly, peaceful revolution such as the breakdown of capitalism requires."

Asserting that "none of the fundamental causes of the slump has been or can be removed by our laissez faire capitalism," he held forth Socialism as man's only hope.

Speaking at Syracuse University yesterday, Mr. Thomas told the students that "you can't climb out of this jungle on the backs of others. You've got to help change the jungle. A great deal can be accomplished by the creative power of the will."

Demands of Campaign Lost Vote for Thomas

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 3 (AP)—Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, here for a campaign address last night, explained why he failed to register to vote in next Tuesday's election.

Mr. Thomas said that early in September he expected to be in New York City for a day or two during registration week, but when his schedule was completed it called for his absence at this time. He sought advance registration, he said, but was told it was too late, the books having been closed Aug. 31. The Socialist candidate said he then considered returning to vote, but was dissuaded by the Socialist Party National Committee, as return from the West would cost much money and many votes—through cancellation of meetings.

He should have been an absentee voter anyway, Mr. Thomas said, because in the last few days a situation has arisen which will take him to Milwaukee to answer the La Follette support of Governor Roosevelt and to further his own party's congressional campaign in Wisconsin, which he termed promising. Mr. Thomas said this was the first time in 26 years that he has been eligible to vote, except once when he was abroad, that he has missed casting his ballot.

HOOVER BUREAU TO HOLD RALLY

A Republican rally has been scheduled at the Hoover Information Bureau, 165A Huntington Avenue, for tomorrow at 8 p. m. Several candidates on the state ticket are expected to address the audience, as well as Mr. George Demeter and Mr. Charles J. Innes, Republican candidates for representatives from Ward 4.

The bureau was established this week by Miss Martha Young and Mrs. Nellie Coleman to swing straggling votes to President Hoover. It is claimed that the bureau is the only political shop in Boston which is open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily. Information, buttons and flyers are supplied to all applicants.

HAWKERS ACT NULLIFIED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 3 (AP)—Federal Judge Ira Lloyd Letts today handed down a decision arrived at by him and two other federal judges holding that the New Hampshire hawkers and peddlers statute is unconstitutional.

Grove Promises Chilean Workers To Push Socialism

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 3 (AP)—After calling on President-elect Arturo Alessandri to renew an old friendship, Col. Marmaduke Grove, the defeated Socialist candidate, issued a manifesto to workmen today declaring he will fight for a definitive triumph of the Socialistic ideal.

Colonel Grove said certain press comment was causing confusion in the Socialistic ranks which compelled him to state his position. He said the Socialistic revolution of June 6, when he was placed in power, answered the needs of the people, which cannot be postponed without seriously endangering the nation's future with a violent social upheaval.

Colonel Grove said after the subsequent overthrow of the Socialist republic, the traditional political parties recovered their position.

He said nothing could stop the development of the country for effective social justice, and that he had been placed at the head of the liberating movement by circumstances. He declared he would refuse to cooperate with any non-socialistic government, and demanded the formation of a large organization of workmen to pave the way for a socialistic government.

Despite efforts by some groups to have Señor Alessandri take office immediately as acting President, it is understood that the Government under Señor Abraham Oyanadel will remain in power until the new term begins in January.

NICHOLS HEADS WORK GROUP

Mr. Frank C. Nichols, vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston and treasurer of the New England Council, has been appointed chairman of the Boston committee for the share-the-work movement, it was announced by Mr. Edgar N. Wrightington, Massachusetts chairman.

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GAIN REPORTED FOR EDUCATION IN TEMPERANCE

W. C. T. U. Field Secretary Finds Work in Schools and Colleges Grows

Temperance education in schools and colleges throughout the United States is gaining slowly but surely, according to Miss Aubra Williams of Willmore, Ky., a field secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation appointed by the national Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Miss Williams is in Boston studying a course in temperance at the library of the federation on Boylston Street. She is also making a survey of temperance work in schools in this section of the country.

As a worker for the national temperance union, it is Miss Williams' duty to check on all temperance material contained in school and college books and on other literature received by the schools. She makes occasional visits to the classrooms and gives authorized lectures on scientific temperance. She talks with principals and teachers to find out how the students are accepting the information and what is the best method of approach in the particular schools she visits.

In many educational institutions, Miss Williams said, there are specific courses in temperance, and in these cases, she cooperates with the designers of the course so that they may at all times receive the latest data compiled by temperance societies all over the country.

"To those concerned as to the choice of youth in regard to the alcohol question," she declared, "the position of the school is of real significance. We recognize the enormity of the influence exerted by the school over the lives of the young."

Miss Williams pointed out that the teacher and pupil should be encouraged to approach the study of alcohol in an unbiased, open-minded and inquiring manner. She said a positive rather than a negative form of teaching should be used, and suggested topics and procedures which will lead pupils to recognize abstinence as the normal and advantageous mode of living.

To effect successful temperance teaching in the classroom, she continued, courses should include activities as appealing and pertinent as those for studies of like importance. She gave as an example the assignment of projects which lead pupils to search for reliable information from such sources as reform and charitable institutions, life insurance records, asylums, physicians, literature, etc.

"In examining the various state courses of temperance study," Miss Williams went on, "one regrets to find a number of weaknesses in the narcotics outline. There appears to be a widespread notion that the facts about alcohol cannot be taught children of the primary and lower elementary level in a healthful manner. This is not so. The child is very receptive to such subjects."

Miss Williams declared that too heavy stress is laid upon laws regarding the sale of intoxicants to the neglect of the scientific data concerning the effects of the use of drinks. Persons who exploit this angle of prohibition, she continued, do not seem to realize the necessity of the pupil's knowledge of the nature and effects of alcohol in order to understand why the sale must be controlled by the Government. As the subject finds correlation in history and citizenship, laws are naturally emphasized.

Harriman Urges Work for Many On Partial Basis

A five-point program for the restoration of employment and business progress beginning with a system of job distribution designed to give partial employment to as many workers as possible was proposed by Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, to a class of University Extension Course students, last night.

Mr. Harriman's lecture was the first in a course of eight discussions to continue for eight weeks on successive Wednesdays under the sponsorship of the Massachusetts Department of Education. Except for the first lecture, Mr. William T. Foster, director of Pollok Foundation for Economic Research, will be in charge.

Modification of restrictions on the production of goods and restoration of agriculture to a profitable basis were the second and third points in Mr. Harriman's program of reconstruction. Next, he would have a more stable dollar and finally a reduction in governmental expenditures and revision of the tax laws.

His policy was not to throw away the old economic machine by which America has been developed but rather to readjust it to meet new conditions. American development, he added, has been the result of American rights of self-assertion and initiative, and he would not curb the efforts of the individual to express himself in moments of stress. The remainder of the course will deal with economic problems such as the place of money in the profit system, the federal program for reconstruction, party programs and hoarding.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc--303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
5:15 NBC, Tangee Musical Dreams.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio: sport review, Bill Williams.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Republican State Committee talk.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 Democratic State Committee: Mr. Edward A. Filene.
7:45 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 NBC, Republican Feature Program.
8:15 Talk, Gov. Joseph B. Ely.
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:45 NBC, "Thurston, the Magician."
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:30 Talk, Mr. William S. Youngman.
9:45 Hum and Strum, vocal duo.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Political talk.
10:30 Grin and Bearit; soloist; pianos.
10:45 Republican news; time; weather.
11:15 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, "Germany and the Crisis," Dr. Otto C. Kiep, Consul-General; German music, Sodero's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Anson Weeks' Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Piano duo.
5:15 "The Original Teddy Bears."
5:30 Dog Chat, Dr. Ross.
5:45 NBC, "Sekatary Hawkins"; sketch.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 Wolverine Spotlight.
6:45 NBC, G. E. Circle: John Erskine; Heywood Broun.
7:00 William Elliott, baritone.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Leonore Ulric; Phil Baker; Hallie Stiles; soloists.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Maxwell House Show Boat"; Charles Winninger; Jules Bledsoe; Hall Johnson Choir; minstrels; soloists; players; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; Jack Pearl, "Baron Munchausen"; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Leo Reisman's Brunswick Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-241m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Ben Alley, tenor.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "Rambles in Rhythm."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 The Novelty Four.
6:30 Bob Emery; Cowboy Band.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 Lew Conrad's Orchestra; "Tip" O'Neill, reporter.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Jack Benny; soloist; Ted Weems' Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Jack Denny's Orchestra; soloist.
9:00 Political talk.
9:30 CBS, "Omar Khayyam"; drama.
10:00 Character readings.
10:15 Republican State Committee: Atty.-Gen. Joseph Warner.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 "Through the Hollywood Keyhole."
11:05 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior stock company.
5:15 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, Vaughn De Leath: orchestra.
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS, William O'Neal; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Shell sport talk.
6:45 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
7:30 Al Moore's Jolly Tars.
7:45 Cremona String Quartet.
8:00 "The Gossipers."
8:15 Myles Standish String Trio.
8:30 "Hill Billy George"
8:45 Chemical Society lecture.
9:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 "Master of Mystery," sketch.
10:00 CBS, Address, Mr. Daniel J. Tobin.
10:45 Studio announcements; news.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:05 p. m.—Piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Classical recordings.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Male quartet.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Musical Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor and commentator.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:31 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
2:45 p. m.—Local and NBC music.
3:15 p. m.—NBC, Republican committee.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, "Rhythmic Serenade."
4:15 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WBZ.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—NBC, New York Advertising Club program.
2:00 p. m.—Musical and studio.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC, Rice String Quartet.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Republican Committee.
12:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:30-4:00 p. m.—CBS, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, "The Grab Bag."
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Studio period; news.
3:15 p. m.—Piano recital.
3:30 p. m.—Cremona String Quartet.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.

Taking One Back to Salem's Ante-Bellum Days

Courtesy of the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Left—MRS. DOROTHY LEHAN and Daughter JANE Wearing Gowns Shown in Exhibition of Costumes at Essex Institute—a Rose Pink Satin, Garlanded With Tulle and Roses and a Ruffled Frock of Blue and White Striped Silk of Same Period. Right—MISS REBECCA BENSON Wearing Tight-Bodiced Hoop-Skirted Gown in Dresden Silk Frilled With Blue.

Gowns of Today Are Reflected In Exhibition at Essex Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., Nov. 3—That fashion as well as history repeats itself is a fact borne out by the special exhibition of costumes now on display at the Essex Institute.

In the group of more than 60 gowns never before exhibited are costumes startlingly like those of the present season, particularly in the matter of sleeves, silhouette and length of skirt. The puffed and leg-o'-mutton sleeves that feature the new mode are here shown to be only rivals of the shoulder trappings of the '80s and '90s that taxed the patience and ingenuity of escorts in tucking them safely into milady's coat; while the accented waistline and sweeping skirts, too, are a return to the styles that for practically two centuries or until the post-war prevelance of knee-length gowns, were woman's choice.

The silent assemblage, eloquent of the elegance of the nineteenth century, represents 100 years of fashions and is a revelation in richness of material, exquisite needlework and intricacy of designs. The daintiness of the 1820s, featuring the high waistline of the Empire mode, is shown in gowns of flowered muslin, embroidered mull and lustrous satin; the spreading spaciousness of the styles of the '50s and '60s, when hoopskirts made the feminine silhouette a matter to be reckoned with is here represented in a gown of rosy pink satin, its skirt and neckline garlanded with tulle and roses, and in another of Dresden silk frilled with blue, as crisp as when it was first worn.

Here are the bewildering pasamenteries and frills and dust-ruffles of the '80s and '90s, as well as simple, sober-colored dresses designed for utility and the long service that our grandmothers expected.

Men's fashions, too, are in the exhibition. Solemn-looking, high-crowned beaver hats in the favorite gray, velvet waistcoats and tight-legged trousers.

Accessories, too, are an important part of this style show of the past. Shawls of China silk and Paisley; Pina cloth scarfs and kerchiefs, beautifully embroidered; long-handled parasols of silk that is still intact; bonnets, gay and sober, and even the stays of grandmother's days, when the effect to the eye was the sole consideration.

A collection of children's fashions shows several of the little aprons that were an important part of the wardrobe of little girls of other days. In black with bewildering designs of turkey-red braid; in muslin, extravagantly embroidered and beribboned to an extent that forbade anything but the quietest of games. There are also dainty frocks that were worn by the younger set of crinoline days and tiny hoop-skirts, too.

Baby clothes that are things of beauty and proof of the expertness and patience of needlewomen are also in the exhibition.

Every article shown was once a joy and pride when some festivity at home or abroad in Salem's assembly days called for an "appearance." The exhibition is arranged in the furniture room on the first floor and will continue until Jan. 1. It is in addition to the permanent exhibit of costumes, covering two centuries from 1719 to 1910, shown in the museum on the second floor.

Study of Seabury Inquiry to Appear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 3—The results of an analysis of the data obtained by Judge Samuel Seabury in his investigation of the magistrates' courts of New York City, made by Dr. Raymond Moley of Columbia University, will be published here tomorrow by the Yale University Press, it was announced today. Dr. Moley has found that little has been done to remedy the abuses uncovered by the Seabury investigation, particularly in the method of appointing magistrates, the bail system, the immediate arraignment of offenders, and their prosecution and defense.

The Seabury investigation, Professor Moley says, "disclosed all of the factors now so familiar in American inferior criminal courts—brazen frame-ups of innocent people, stealthy bribery, extortion, ignorance, and inefficiency." On the whole, he says, the magistrates of New York City met their responsibility with indifference. He points out that, although the Mayor of New York City appoints the magistrates, the appointments in many cases consist of the Mayor's indorsement of a district leader's choice.

"The magistrates themselves," Dr. Moley said, "made no bones of the reasons for their appointment. They had been active in politics, they said, were representatives of some racial or national interest, had held a long line of subordinate political jobs, had the favor of powerful district leaders—and the like. It did not occur to those who were examined to mention intellectual or professional qualifications. A decent modesty, perhaps, restrained this portion of the explanation."

Boston Art Notes

Casson Galleries

Pictures pertaining to the chase seem to be the fashion. A large collection of such paintings and prints is to be seen at the Casson Galleries in Copley Square.

Colored lithographic sport prints have been made for generations in much the same conventions—the foliage a deep green, the horses chestnut brown and the coats vermilion. Various dramatic moments in the hunt are graphically depicted, with the attention of the draftsman concentrated upon the episode. The scampering dogs, the galloping horses are made with a view to stressing their superior qualities.

The paintings of sport subjects take their cue from the prints: the same colors, the same conventions, the same archaisms. As subject pictures they prove of interest primarily to sportsmen.

Copley Society

Miss Kate Leah Cotharin is exhibitor at the gallery of the Copley Society for these two weeks. Her paintings are of modest size, almost small enough to belong to the miniature class.

Miss Cotharin correlates pictorial scenes with lines of poetry. Most of her pictures have for titles quotations from verses. The visitor is stirred to curiosity to know their authorship. The idea of the artist is an agreeable one, aligning the arts in this manner. For example, one picture of related content is called, "An Apple Tree, a Gush of Bloom," another, "A Glimpse of Sea, a Wedge of Sky;" another, "A Little Road That Loiters Up the Hill."

Miss Cotharin paints in a quite subdued, unostentatious way. She is conscientious and meticulous. The nature which she beholds is a majestic scroll of scenery, rich, compelling, tireless. Her opalescent portrayals of the seacoast express the height of tranquillity. She adds no personal note; she paints objectively.

D. A.

McKNIGHT FILES BANKRUPTCY PLEA

Edwin T. McKnight, former president of the closed Medford Trust Company, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in United States District Court. He stated that his liabilities are $2,101,532.75 and that his assets are $22,142.21. Included in his liabilities, he said, is a claim of $1,000,000, a litigation in which he is a principal.

Mr. Robert T. Bushnell, an attorney representing Mr. Arthur Guy, bank commissioner, said that he will file an appearance in opposition on behalf of the commissioner in the bankruptcy proceedings. It is charged by the bank commissioner that the directors of McKnight's bank were negligent in conducting its operation.

'MONEY'S WORTH' CALLED CUE TO GREATER SALES

Nation-Wide Drive to Promote Confidence by Quality Begun

A nation-wide movement to restore confidence and increase buying and employment by giving people "their money's worth" in quality merchandise was described by Mr. P. A. O'Connell, president of E. T. Slattery Company, last night, in a New England Council radio talk.

The new organization, as described, is known as the National Quality Movement, having behind it the support of retail merchants throughout the country, as well as large civic groups such as the New England Council. Mr. O'Connell explained that "the return to quality is an essential part of our return to economic recovery."

"If we cannot be sure of quality," he said, "what does price amount to? There is a certain standard of quality below which it is not economical to go. Often the difference between good and poor merchandise is relatively very small. Consumers in the United States are spending about $40,000,000,000 annually for retail merchandise, and, if any large part of this is spent foolishly for goods that do not give service, it means that the economic balance is upset."

As pioneers in the production of quality products, Mr. O'Connell declared New England merchants should be the first in returning to the standards of quality. The insistence of the local merchants on quality was, he said, one reason why New England business has held up substantially.

He declared the uncertainty regarding quality is causing as much waste as was the uncertainty over price quotations under former systems of merchandising. He contended that the consumer, if he is to be encouraged to buy, must be made to feel sure of obtaining reasonable service for the sum e xpended.

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1. Get QUICKEST STARTING WITH SOCONY GASOLINES. Socony Ethyl, largest-selling premium gasoline in New York and New England. Socony Regular, finest of popular-priced gasoline. Both are WINTER-PROOF.
2. Get QUICKEST STARTING AND FULL LUBRICATION WITH MOBILOIL ARCTIC. Mobiloil Arctic is "double-range." It starts at below freezing and gives complete protection when engine temperatures reach 400° F. It is WINTER-PROOF.
3. Give your car a SOCONY LUBRICATION job to withstand the gaff of winter. The Socony man doesn't miss—he reaches every point with the right lubricant.
4. Get EASY GEAR SHIFTING AND INSTANT FREE WHEELING with SOCONY WINTER GEAR LUBRICANTS. In cold weather you must have a lighter-grade gear lubricant. Socony gear lubricants for winter use are WINTER-PROOF.
5. Prevent engine WEAR—NOISE—and STICKY VALVES with SOCONY UPPERLUBE OIL. It aids quick starting—lubricates parts difficult to reach by motor oil. It's WINTER-PROOF!
6. Remove RUST AND SCALE FROM COOLING SYSTEM with Socony AUTO RADIATOR CLEANER, before putting in Anti-Freeze. It's WINTER-PROOF.
7. Protect your engine and cooling system with ANTI-FREEZE. Your Socony man supplies this Winter-proof protection.

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President Hoover Presents Proofs of Tariff Benefits to the Pacific Coast

(Continued from Page 1)

in all that time returned to his California home.

Announcement of the California trip occurred in connection with a speech delivered by the President last night to California over the long-distance telephone, extensively radiocast on the Pacific coast, and calling upon the far West to hold fast to the protective tariff and the Administration's program.

At the same time Mr. Hoover delivered a final gesture to the East as the White House released a telegram from him declaring his position on prohibition had undergone no change since his acceptance speech.

The statement was made in a telegram to Mr. Edward C. Stokes of Trenton, chairman of the New Jersey Republican campaign committee, and was in full as follows:

"I am in receipt of your telegram stating that representations are being made that since my acceptance speech I have changed my position upon prohibition.

"I would be glad if you would reply to any such misrepresentations that my position is unaltered.

"In that address I set forth my conclusions clearly and unmistakably. That statement is a matter of public record. It is inconceivable that it should be misunderstood."

Mr. Hoover, in his acceptance speech, suggested "that each state shall be given the right to deal with the problem as it may determine, but subject to absolute guarantees in the Constitution of the United States to protect each state from interference and invasion by its neighbors and that in no part of the United States shall there be a return of the saloon system, with its inevitable political and social corruption and its organized interference with other states."

Warns of Tariff Dangers

Mr. Hoover's address last night was in connection with the celebration of California Day, in which he made special reference to the economic and social problems of the West, while giving a defense of his own administrative policies. He warned Oregon and Washington as well as California of the alleged danger to local industries if the Hawley-Smoot tariff is lowered.

He made a special appeal to the women's vote, and gave pointed reply to two campaign charges directed by his opponents personally against himself.

Mr. Hoover declared that he had no investments in foreign oil companies, and that he has no financial interest in a specific western ranch, around which controversy in California has centered. Reports to the contrary in each case, Mr. Hoover declared, have been circulated for political purposes.

Mr. Hoover reiterated his assault on Democratic proposals to reduce the tariffs, and warned his distant audience that if successful, "rural products would rot on the farm." A new Democratic Administration, he asserted, would under certain circumstances send the country "back to conditions of depression worse than that through which we have passed."

Has Faith in State

He declared he "did not take seriously" reports that his own state of California would swing to the Democratic column at this election and added that he held such rumors so lightly that he would not electioneer within his own state but would merely return in time to vote.

"Elevated to the Presidency of the United States as a son of California, it has been my task to contend with the greatest peace-time disaster which has ever come to the American people," Mr. Hoover said. "That crisis has extended over every hour and every day for the whole of the last two years. It has not so far permitted me to be away from the nerve center of the nation, the headquarters of a great battle, a distance of more than a night's journey.

"The improved situation in the country affords me the deep satisfaction of coming home to vote, not for the purpose of carrying on a political campaign amongst my neighbors, who are my friends, but to satisfy that proper instinct inherent in every American to cast his vote amongst his neighbors at his own home. I trust I may not be prevented from exercising this privilege."

Cites R. F. C. Aid to State

Mr. Hoover told in detail the benefits which had accrued to California in money advanced by the R. F. C., organized by his Administration, including funds for the California-Oakland Bridge, and for bringing Colorado River water into California. Banks of the far West had been liberally treated to credit under his Administration, Mr. Hoover observed. The Government had expended or let contracts for projects in the last four years totaling $100,000,000 in California, $45,000,000 in Oregon and $50,000,000 in Washington.

In particular, Mr. Hoover dwelt on the advantages to the Pacific coast that had been derived by the Republican high tariff. If tariff barriers were withdrawn, he said, there would be a "flood of goods outside our boundaries from the north, the south, across the Atlantic and Pacific."

New York could buy from Europe at $3.50 a box, he pointed out, but under the tariff, California was protected in selling its lemons there for $6.50 a box.

Mr. Hoover's new trip calls for a speech at Springfield, Ill., Friday afternoon, one at St. Louis that night, a speech Saturday noon at Madison, Wis., and one Saturday night at St. Paul besides many other smaller talks along the way.

The tentative itinerary follows:

Leave Washington 4:20 p. m. (E. S. T.) Thursday; arrive Marchburg, W. Va., 5:56 p. m., Green Springs, W. Va., 7:12 p. m., and Cumberland, Md., 7:40 p. m. (E. S. T.) Thursday; Gary, Ind., 9 a. m. (C. S. T.) Friday, leave 9:10 a. m.; arrive Gresham Junction (Chicago), 9:41 a. m., Joliet, Ill., 10:30 a. m., Ottawa, 11:40 a. m., La Salle, 12:05 p. m., Peoria, 1:35 p. m., Pekin, 2:10 p. m., and Springfield, 3:30 p. m.; leave Springfield, 4:30 p. m., arrive Carlinville, 5:30 p. m., Alton, 6 p. m., Relay Station, East St. Louis, Ill., 6:40 p. m., and St. Louis, Mo., 7:05 p. m.

Will Vote in Home State

The text of Mr. Hoover's California address follows:

I am speaking tonight to our California association in this city and to my fellow Californians and my friends in Oregon and Washington over the telephone and radio.

I am speaking tonight with no feeling of being removed or apart from the people at home in our own states. There is no separation of time or distance which the longing of the heart and mind cannot span between those whose common experience in daily living, fundamental aspirations and ideals give common sympathy and common understanding.

The telephone and the radio which convey my voice to you across the continent are not quicker in their errand than is the spirit which prompts the message they bring to you.

It is almost 48 years since I came, as a boy, to Oregon, where, under the tender care of my uncle, I spent seven years amid the glories of the Willamette valley and it was there that I began to earn my own living. Still a boy, I, 40 years ago, came to California in search of an engineering education, with little means beyond the savings I had made. That opportunity was made possible for me by a citizen of California in the endowment of Stanford University free of tuition.

Started on Career

After having worked in the mines of California with my own hands, through the same gentle kindliness of another great citizen of California, I was started on my professional career. A great chance came to me through the world leadership California had attained in the mining industry and I participated in responding to the demand of foreign countries for the training and skill that California had developed in that profession. I have never gone so far away, nor remained so long, except during the great war and the Presidency, that the homing instinct has not carried me back every year to sink more deeply and more firmly the roots of my being in the fertile soil of California's spiritual and cultural life.

During the four years of the great war I represented the United States in great enterprises which brought credit and distinction to our country and to my State. But I was deprived during those years of return to my home. Fearful that my sons should grow up without that imprint of California, that they might fail in touch with their own people, they, with their mother, spent a large part of that period in our California home, to be educated there in the prime school of democracy—our public schools.

Home From the War

After the war we came home with the hope and long-treasured enterprise of every normal American family of building a new house. I am not one of those Californians whose heart needs the awakening influence of absence to quicken his appreciation of the state of his birth or adoption. When sooner or later the time arrives which permits me to do so, I propose to return to my home in Palo Alto to live with my fellow Californians.

Elevated to the Presidency of the United States as a son of California, it has been my task to contend with the greatest peace-time disaster which has ever come to the American people. That crisis has extended over every hour and every day for the whole of the last two years. It has not so far permitted me to be away from the nerve center of the nation, the headquarters of a great battle, a distance of more than a night's journey.

Our family has each year made fond plans for return to spend a summer at our own home for normal change and relief from work but new crises and new emergencies have compelled me to remain at the capital of the nation.

Glad to Vote at Home

The improved situation in the country affords me the deep satisfaction of coming home to vote, not for the purpose of carrying on a political campaign amongst my neighbors, who are my friends, but to satisfy that proper instinct inherent in every American to cast his vote amongst his neighbors at his own home. I trust I may not be prevented from exercising this privilege.

My friends, in addressing you tonight, as a Californian I am asking you for support in this contest because, in the outcome of this fight for the Republican Party, the people of the State of California have a great stake. I am addressing the people of Oregon and Washington because they, too, might be faced with the sacrifices of their most vital interests.

No more serious moment has ever brought the people of California and myself together in counsel as friends and neighbors than that which challenges us now. California has been honored by the nation with its leadership during a period even more dangerous than a great war. I do not take seriously the claims of our opponents, however loudly voiced, that California will contribute to the responsibility of interrupting that leadership to the nation which California has itself provided.

History of Crisis Clear

I do not need to remind Californians of the stages by which this crisis developed. While our opponents lay it largely to the mania of speculation, which indeed did contribute, all Californians know the ease with which our own State has time and again recuperated from such reverses by a short wait for the solid forces of growth to catch up with the overadvancement and overdevelopement of hope and enterprise.

Quotes Roosevelt

Our opponents further claim that this great calamity was also due to increases in the tariff. Pacific coast states can scarcely agree to this idea, because they themselves were among the largest beneficiaries from these increases.

The Democratic candidate stated at Seattle:

"When this tariff was passed with its outrageous rates, these laws started us on the road where we now find ourselves and that is the road of ruin."

He further states:

"Here on the Pacific coast it has had a destructive effect in our Oriental trade."

He repeated at Sacramento:

"I have called immediate attention to the tariff that has done so much to destroy foreign trade by making foreign trade virtually impossible. I called for consideration of means by which trade with the Orient, which has so largely been destroyed, may be restored."

Questions Statement

In the face of the facts, no one has a right to broadcast such statements blaming the people of the Pacific coast. I may mention after that tariff bill was passed our exports to China increased from $80,000,000 in the fiscal year 1931 to $93,000,000 in the fiscal year 1932; exports to Japan increased from $146,000,000 in the fiscal year 1931 to $240,000,000 in the fiscal year 1932.

And even this is not the whole story, for if we were to analyze the effect of the decrease in world prices we would find on a quantity basis that our Oriental trade is even larger than is shown by dollar valuation. While our opponent is ignorant of the facts, he reveals his hostility to the tariffs on Pacific coast products.

In fact, the true cause of the real calamity which interrupted our entry into the road of recovery some 18 months ago lies deep in the World War and its aftermath, the inability of Europe to longer stand the strain without enormous readjustments of debts, over-expansion of armaments, etc., which finally brought about economic collapse of 30 nations.

Confidence Crumbled

In every quarter of the globe confidence, which is the foundation of the faith on which the economic structure is builded, crumbled, business came to a standstill; European institutions, with 100 years of financial stability, collapsed; European social order received such reverses that the whole structure of civilization was at one time on the brink of chaos, collapse, and ruin, and we, alone, held the last fortress of stability in the world.

The invasion of this army of fear destroyed confidence, sapping the defenses of our financial system and stifling our exports of goods to those nations, threatened to bring down our entire industrial and commercial structure.

This was the new World War, a war of fearful and invisible enemies. Its spectral hosts, recruited in Europe and gathering allies from every land, turned their final march of assault upon our shores and even upon our Pacific coast states.

Called for National Unity

As the responsible head of the nation, I, following the historic policy of our past, abjured partisanship. I called for national unity in the face of national danger; I set before the leaders of both parties a complete program of measures for national defense and recovery. To the credit of my countrymen, they answered this call with almost complete unanimity; many patriotic Democrats in the Congress aligned themselves with patriotic Republicans under the banner of a united nation.

I need not recite the long series of over 30 measures initiated by my Administration to sustain wages and employment; to prevent hunger and cold among millions of men, women, and children; to hold impregnable our Government credit as the basis of all stability; to maintain the structure of private credit system through the Federal Reserve System, the Reconstruction Corporation, the land banks, the agricultural banks, home loan banks, the Farm Board, the expansion in public works, the mobilization of coöperation in all parts of our country, and a score of other activities.

Their whole purpose was to hold the nation steady in this crisis and to maintain the validity of the deposits of our people in the banks, the savings, the insurance policies of our people, and to hold the jobs for those who had work, to care for the distressed, and keep the economic machine functioning until the hurricane was passed. These actions saved this nation from a score of years of destructive degeneration.

Grew Like Prairie Fire

Nor were these dangers just general to the nation. These invasions swept from state to state and from city to city throughout the country. It was a battle not alone against a nation-wide startling growth of fear but against local and separate dangers in which at times each one of our Pacific coast states has been the object of acute anxiety and direct action on the part of the Federal Government in their defense.

One great difficulty which arose to halt our progress was the development by the Democratic House of Representatives and the allies which they had secured to themselves of a series of disastrous measures for vast raids on the public treasury, the issuance of greenback money, and other interferences with the currency. The flank attacks had to be fought, coincident with fighting a hundred battles on the whole economic front and they delayed the effectiveness of our potent measures for recovery until the Democratic House of Representatives and their allies adjourned. Our opponents at no time have proposed a single constructive measure to meet this emergency.

Offensive Now Under Way

Finally, confidence being restored, we have been able to mobilize these measures into counter-attack on the depression. Since the adjournment of Congress 1,000,000 men have returned to work, new courage and enterprise have come into the lives and souls of men, and again America has begun the march forward which she has moved over these 150 years

The poignant question which citizens are asking today is whether we are going to check this progress and subject harried business, employment and agriculture to a new term of waiting and uncertainty by the threat of new policies which are destructive in character both in the short and long view of our nation.

I cannot better illustrate the measure of defense and attack than to point to a few of their applications to our Pacific coast states.

Bear in mind that the head of a nation has the obligation to exert equal concern for the necessities of every state. I use this illustration merely to bring home to my neighbors and friends in the West the practical application to them of the vast program we have put in motion.

Worked for Pacific Coast

No man can say I was unmindful of the Pacific coast states when immediately upon taking office and in the face of every prophecy and every precedent of political disaster to Presidents who demand tariff revisions, I called Congress into special session for upward revision of all farm tariffs, including the products of every farm, orchard, ranch and garden in California and the other Pacific coast states. And, further, that I secured the support of Republican states not interested in the setting up of the oil and lumber tariffs, so that we gained for these industries and their workers a much-needed relief to their unemployment.

There are no states in the Union where prosperity is so dependent upon the maintenance of the protective tariff as in those of the Pacific coast. There is scarcely a commodity now produced within your borders that could be produced on a commercial basis tomorrow if we were to take down the barriers which prevent a flood of goods outside our boundaries from the north, south, across the Atlantic and the Pacific.

You are familiar with the proofs. I need recite but a few.

Proof of the Pudding

For instance, southern California should be interested that lemons can be laid down in New York from Europe at $3.50 a box, while through tariff protection California is able to sell her product for $6.50.

Petaluma is interested that the import of over 3,000,000 dozens of eggs has dropped to 300,000 this year under Republican tariff and through the recent order I signed in connection with dried eggs upon the determination of facts by the tariff commission we saved that industry.

New Zealand butter could be sold at this moment over the whole Pacific coast at less than 14 cents per pound; similar grades of butter bring 22 cents per pound because of the tariff.

Against Asiatic beans the tariff has afforded, during the last two years, a nearly 100 per cent protection for the Pacific coast farmer. Raisins and figs of Fresno and prunes of the Willamette and Santa Clara valleys would sell in the common markets of the East at rates that would, despite the low level of present prices, reduce returns to those producers by nearly 50 per cent.

The price of California wool in the Boston market is 38 cents today, whereas your Australian competitors could sell the same kind of wool there for less than 22 cents, and the difference is due solely to the tariff.

Drives Nails Home

It is not difficult to gauge the shallow hypocrisy of Democratic pretentions of tariff consideration in behalf of the Pacific coast farmer. The same story could be told of every farm product — nuts, grapes, melons, tomatoes, celery, and a score of commodities.

Turning to another of our great coast products, 60 cents out of each dollar produced in the Pacific coast Northwest comes from the forests, where higher wages are paid to lumber workers than in any other district in the world. Since the passage of the tariff act, British Columbian lumber exports into the United States have almost disappeared, and those from Russia, which had rapidly developed into a large trade, have almost ceased.

I would like to repeat here a statement made on Friday, Oct. 28, by Mr. W. D. Euler, former national minister of Canada and now a member of the Canadian House of Commons. He said:

"I have no particular love for our American friends so far as business is concerned, but I would not cut off my nose to spite my face. It may be that after the next election—and it looks that way—the American Government may change its attitude and you may find President Roosevelt, if he is elected, making certain proposals possibly as to allowing our lumber to come into that country or our fish, or something else."

New Dangers Loom

And this protection afforded to Pacific coast industries by the tariff of 1930 and since has become doubly imperative within the last few months, due to depreciation of currencies as a part of the world collapse. As many of you know, due to more than 50 per cent depreciation in Japanese currency since last spring, the competitors of our Pacific coast fish industries, which employ nearly 90,000 workers and have an invested capital of more than $103,000,000, have been confronted with the gravest peril.

As a result of this depreciation of currency, foreign salmon is now quoted at about half the price of our Pacific coast product. Our imports of canned sardines, which come largely from depreciated currency countries, were almost 90 per cent larger in September of this year than in September, 1931. And other branches of our important Pacific coast industries, such as canned vegetables, dried fruits, beans, pulp, iron and steel, may also be threatened with a similar peril.

In the light of this grave emergency, I have asked the tariff commission to investigate the situation immediately and, if the findings warrant, I shall at once increase the protection to these industries. The fact is, we on the Pacific coast are faced with the necessity to consider increases in the tariff instead of the proposals of the Democratic Party to reduce them.

Our citizens should not be fooled by promises of local Democratic candidates not to reduce these tariffs.

Penalty of Such Régime

Every man who knows the constitution, the character, platform, and the traditional policy of the Democratic Party knows perfectly well that these products will rot on the farms and in our forests of the Pacific coast under such a régime. Furthermore it must be obvious that the progress the Pacific coast has made from the crisis in certain industries toward upward movement of the last four months would wither under any such proposal. We would go back to conditions of depression worse than that through which we have passed.

I would call your attention to another phase of the tariff question, that is, the proposal of negotiated reciprocal tariff by the Democratic Party. I have just examined again the protests which were lodged with the State Department at the time of the increases in our tariff two years ago.

I find that protests were made by 40 different countries. They are nothing new. They occur with every tariff bill and the Democrats always ventilate them as being threats to our national welfare just as the Democratic candidate did while in our State.

I found, however, that these protests in large part relate to items of interest to the Pacific coast states: Wool, hides, tomatoes, lettuce, celery, onions, potatoes, carrots, cattle, hogs, butter, cheese, eggs, canned goods, canned fish, sugar, preserved cherries, oranges, lemons, raisins, and dried fruits, apples, olive oil, beans, peas, cement, pottery manufactures, iron and steel manufactures, lumber, and oil.

Pacific Coast Would Pay

No reciprocal agreement could be made with these countries at all except at the expense of the Pacific coast states. Because we have determined to protect the civilization upon which the coast states rest, and their distance from states of predominant interest to that party, the Democratic candidate tells us that we have been unjust to foreign nations and that we have brought calamities on all other states and the world by our insistence upon your protection.

To indicate the practical application of our measure to protect the Pacific coast from destruction in this crisis and to advance that recovery, I may cite a few of the direct applications to California, Oregon and Washington.

The National Credit Association and the Reconstruction Corporation at one time advanced over $150,000,000 to some 409 banks, including branches, in the State of California, to 62 in Oregon, and to 99 in Washington.

This sum has been largely repaid. Those banks have more than 3,000,000 depositors, every one of whom was helped by these loans which were made solely for the purpose of protecting their deposits and savings, and of preventing undue pressure on borrowers from those banks during the period of panic.

Had these advances not been made your entire banking system would have collapsed beyond any doubt. But this action has tided over the panic, has reëstablished the banking system of the Pacific coast again on a sound basis, and has kept practically every family from despair at loss of their deposits.

I may call attention to the fact that during this period loans were made to 24 different building and loan associations on the Pacific coast and to five mortgage concerns, with a view to preventing foreclosue of mortgages on the homes and farms of hundreds of thousands of people.

The Federal Farm Board, created by my activities, has advanced to California farm coöperatives a total of $31,298,000 to prevent their collapse in this time of distress and thus aided hundreds of thousands of families.

On top of this, in order to aid in employment, the Federal Government has expended, during my Administration, one and let contracts for, public works, buildings, roads, and other items $100,000,000 in California, $45,000,000 in Oregon and $50,000,000 in Washington. This has provided work for hundreds of thousands.

Beyond this again the Reconstruction Corporation, under provisions for advancing employment through reproductive works, has authorized advances to great projects in the Pacific coast states which were held in abeyance because of the credit paralysis, such as the San Francisco-Oakland bridge, the bringing of Colorado River water into southern California—which enterprises will finally expend upward of $400,000,000 for the invigoration of the industries of California and the whole of the nation.

Relief for Distressed

Beyond this the Reconstruction Corporation has authorized loans to states on the Pacific coast for the care of distress among unemployed.

Under these measures which I have inaugurated, we have set up new agricultural credit banks on the Pacific coast in order that there shall be no question as to the ability of our farmers to borrow money for productive purposes.

We have set up new home loan banks in those states in order that we may protect and expand the activities of the building and loan associations and savings banks, not alone to protect home owners from foreclosure but to free capital with which new homes can be built and new labor employed.

These great actions by the use of federal credit to tide Pacific coast states across the trough of this depression reflect directly and indirectly into every home and fireside in those states.

These measures which I have cited are but a partial picture of the reasons why I have not been able, during the whole of these four years, to renew the friendship and those associations in my home state, or even to have the pleasure of attending the Olympic Games.

In all the stress of these past years, especially in these past few weeks when we have been battling that the rehabilitation of this nation may be carried forward without interruption, nothing has been more heartening than the messages of confidence and hope that I have received from the mobilized women of California.

I realize that when difficulties come of the character we have been meeting it is the women who first feel the effects of economic pressures on their shoulders, the burdens of thousands of small economies that must be made for the preservation of the home and the safety of the children.

They are proving the great steadying influence in the nation, the great preservers. They will refuse to risk the fate of their families through the abandonment of those safeguards which we have buided during the past 150 years or to risk the programs of reconstruction we have inaugurated, by the adoption of the proposals of the Democratic Party which will inherently destroy it.

I should like to pay a tribute to the organization of your young voters who are fighting this battle with us to such telling effect.

I have been requested by the Republican State Committee to comment on two calumnies being circulated by the Democratic agents in my home state. I had not supposed it necessary, but I can do so categorically.

Exposes Two Calumnies

As to the first calumny, I have not, since I entered public service 15 years ago, owned any interest directly or indirectly in any kind of business outside of the boundaries of the United States, including any concern producing, transporting or distributing oil.

Twenty years ago I invested $5000 in the California Oil Company and I still have it.

The second defamation that I am asked to denounce which has been industriously circulated is to the effect that the ranch at Wasco, my interest in which I disposed of two or three years ago, refused to employ white workers.

To support this cheap political trick, a notice was prepared and hung on the gates and photographed for circulation, despite repeated public statements of its fraudulent character by various substantial men.

I might add one further note of interest to the Pacific coast states. Repeatedly in these last four years in illustrating what may be accomplished under the American system of government, and by a virile people, I have pointed out publicly and privately, time and again, the great example of the Pacific coast states, an empire itself—where 8,000,000 people have settled in a period of less than 85 years, have builded a state of society in which there has been a degree of comfort, an addition to the sum total of human possessions, a diffusion of wealth, and a security that is not exceeded by any similar area on the face of the globe, no matter how old.

Advance in Education

And where, with it all, they have advanced in education and intellectual pursuits to the degree that the total number of students in institutions of higher learning amongst only 8,000,000 people is greater than the attendance in similar institutions in the whole of Great Britain with its population of 45,000,000.

I am asking you should vote to maintain our American institutions which have given you this well-being, not halt them because of temporary dissatisfactions with forces outside the control of our government. And it is my purpose tonight to bring to your minds that this march and progress should not be halted nor destroyed.

I do not hesitate to ask you to so express your citizenship next Tuesday as to insure the continuance of this progress, which over the years has made California what it is.

It must not deter me from the solemn duty of appealing to you to vote on the basis of the constructive measures and policies of the Republican Party, which have protected you from great disasters in the past and have turned the country toward recovery, and not allow your votes to be inspired by misrepresentations and general and special appeals to discontent with temporary forces forced upon us from abroad rather than your own well-being.

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The Editor's Puzzle

Detroit is as large if not larger, than Los Angeles, and makes more automobiles than any city in the world. Driving out toward Dearborn, the writer can see the great Ford factory. A trip through the vast plant is worth while going through.

(Corrected form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

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MILLS ARRAIGNS CAMPAIGN OF EMPTY PROMISE

Democratic Candidate Is Called 'Expensive' and 'Routine' Governor

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—Republican headline campaigners are bearing down hard upon the home territory of the Democratic presidential nominee this week in the final phase of the drive for votes.

Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, led the list last night in carrying forward the bombardment begun by President Hoover in his Madison Square Garden speech on Monday night, Mr. Mills speaking before a capacity house in Brooklyn, over a nation-wide radio hookup, and Mr. Adams at a Republican rally in Montclair, N. J., with large overflow audiences for both meetings.

Mr. Mills' speech at the Brooklyn Academy of Music was a strong arraignment of Democratic campaign promises as "empty" and irrelevant to the issues, and the Secretary of Treasury, who has been the chief gun in the campaign to reëlect President Hoover, asserted that the election of a Democratic administration at this time "would be not only a national disaster, but a world tragedy."

Examining minutely the gubernatorial record of the Democratic standard bearer, Mr. Mills found him a "routine" executive, whose administration of the Empire State had been mediocre and a sequence of evasions. Reflection of this was to be found, he declared, in a Democratic campaign of misrepresentation and promises impossible of fulfillment.

On the platform with Mr. Mills and preceeding him in addressing the packed auditorium was Col. William J. Donovan, Republican nominee for Governor of New York. Mr. Mills spoke in hearty support of the Donovan candidacy and in high praise of the character of the state Republican ticket. He also urged the election of Mr. George Z. Medalie, candidate for the United States Senate, as a step toward furthering the work "of a Republican President in the completion of the task of reconstruction."

Mr. Mills's challenge of the "expensive" New York Governor's qualifications for the Presidency included an accusation of "down right meanness" in his critical attacks on the President, particularly in the light of his own silence on, and thereby inferred approval of, what Mr. Mills characterized as the dangerous policies of the Democrats in Congress. These policies, if effected, he said, would "destroy confidence over-night, bring back all the major threats which were overcome last winter and confront the country once more with dangers which it may not be able to overcome a second time."

The campaign of President Hoover "presents the sharpest and happiest of contrasts," he declared, to that of "one of the most reckless promisers that ever ran for an important public office." The President, he continued, had brought to his office "an unrivaled knowledge not only of his own country, but of the world."

"Through these long, bitter years, he has had to master every phase of the great pressing economic and governmental problems, national and international," Mr. Mills continued. "He today knows every weak spot and point of danger. He has had to face emergencies and dangers that threatened disaster to the nation. He met and averted them with resourcefulness, courage and vigor. He has proved himself to be in every respect a leader worthy of the times."

Mr. Mills asked his audience to contrast the President's position on the bonus, farm and sound currency issues with "the long line of empty vote-catching promises made by the Democratic candidate for the Presidancy and his dodging, trimming and evasion." Among his "reckless" promises, he continued, were those to put 1,000,000 men at work planting trees, to reduce amortization payments on farm mortgages covered by contracts made under state law, to make the tariff effective on those agricultural crops that sell on an export basis, to restore the value of silver, reduce the cost of government by 25 per cent and scale down amortization installments of Federal Land Bank borrowers while protecting the holders of Land Bank bonds. He added that, "worst of all," was the Governor's promise to have the Federal Government furnish employment to all surplus labor at all times—a promise which he knows he cannot keep and which simply serves to raise false hopes in the minds of unfortunate men and women."

Zaleski Resigns Cabinet Position

WARSAW, Poland, Nov. 3 (AP)—Mr. August Zaleski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Poland's representative at the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, resigned yesterday. He has held the portfolio since Marshal Pilsudski's coup d'état in 1926.

Mr. Joseph Beck, Vice-Foreign Minister, formerly the Marshal's adjutant, was appointed to succeed Mr. Zaleski. The resignation caused no surprise, for it has been generally known that Mr. Zaleski would retire as soon as the Vice-Minister had mastered the machinery of the Foreign Office so that he could guide Poland's foreign affairs alone. For more than a year Mr. Zaleski represented the Government abroad while the entire foreign administration at home, including the nomination of ambassadors and ministers, was in the hands of Mr. Beck.

Today Mr. Zaleski agreed to take his seat as a Government member in the Senate to which he was elected in 1930, but which he has not occupied because of the duties of the Foreign Office.

DEPUTIES FORGO PAY

SAN SALVADOR, Nov. 3 (By U. P.)—For the first time in the Republic's history, the Chamber of Deputies met yesterday with the members forgoing their $12 a day salaries. The deputies voted not to collect their salaries because of the unfavorable economic conditions.

Breaking Into the Culinary Art

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - © Keystone-Underwood

COOKING CLASSES FOR MEN

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Cookery classes for men are being given in the Battersea Men's Institute at Lavender Hill. These classes are proving very popular, both with single and married men, who are learning to cook meals, make cakes and pastries, and generally fulfill the functions of the kitchen.

BAKER ATTACKS TARIFF ACT IN BOSTON SPEECH

Coöperation With Other Nations Urged by Former War Secretary

The economic aspect of America's foreign policy was subjected to scrutiny by Mr. Newton D. Baker in two addresses which he gave in this vicinity yesterday on behalf of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt. The former Secretary of War spoke before a gathering of undergraduates and faculty members at Harvard University in the afternoon and addressed a larger gathering in Tremont Temple, Boston, last evening.

In both addresses, Mr. Baker emphasized what he indicated to be America's economic isolation. He referred to the leadership asserted by Woodrow Wilson and defended the idealism of the war President. The first three years of the Wilson Administration comprised a period of sound progress, the speaker argued, pointing particularly to the inception of the Federal Reserve System.

One of the greatest losses resulting from the World War was faith, said Mr. Baker. The United States had an opportunity to supply hope and to assert its leadership among the nations, but instead it turned to isolation, the speaker held. The new European countries, he contended, looked to the United States for guidance and instead of seeking world harmony, they sought to imitate the United States by erecting tariff barriers. The result, he said, has been a series of tariff and economic wars.

"We must coöperate with the world," Mr. Baker declared in his Harvard speech, "or be prepared for other nations to combine against us from a political viewpoint." The only alternative, he asserted, is for America to be so independent as not to be affected by outside conditions.

"I believe in a coöperative world. I have no weak internationalism as part of my philosophy. The United States should enter into world affairs to help prevent the recurrence of such a calamity as the World War."

Continuing on the theme of economic isolation in his Tremont Temple speech, Mr. Baker contended that in the Harding Administration "we set out to acquire all the trade we could get. But we would sell nothing except for gold. When we had acquired all the gold the other nations had and they wanted to buy additional goods from us, we would not accept their goods in exchange, but we loaned them money with which they could build factories for the manufacture of goods which under ordinary circumstances would have been manufactured in this country.

"The foreign countries gave their notes for the billions we had lent them. Then came the cry, 'stop lending.' We soon discovered that we had invested our funds in frozen assets. From that moment to this there has been unemployment in this country."

HOOVER'S GRASP IS 'ASTONISHING,' STIMSON SAYS

President Knows Issues Better Than Any Other Man in U. S., He Asserts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 3—The fictitious portrait has been torn away and the real Hoover, a "fighting Quaker," has been revealed in the last four weeks, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, declared here last night. He termed the debate of these weeks the greatest since the days of Lincoln and Douglas.

"Considering the great world emergency which is the background of this picture, and considering the obstacles which Mr. Hoover has confronted and the misunderstandings and misrepresentations which have blocked his path, this debate of the last four weeks has been the most vivid and dramatic political debate which this country has seen for 74 years," said Mr. Stimson in his address. "There has been nothing like it since Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas debated the great questions of slavery and union in the same Midwest country.

"An entirely fictitious and imaginary picture had been painted of Mr. Hoover, not only of the problems he was confronting and the action he was taking in regard to them, but of his own personality and character.

"Now it has been most interesting to follow the effect of this great debate upon this fictitious and imaginary picture and to see the way in which Mr. Hoover by the sheer power of his own simple exposition and innate force of character has demolished not only the arguments which his opponents have set up against him, but has at the same time revealed the real portrait of himself, the real Hoover. The disguise so laboriously built up through so many months by his opponents has been torn off in three short weeks and the truth revealed.

"It has been done by his own work and his alone. Herbert Hoover writes his own speeches, every word of them. He does not carry around the country a carload of professors as ghost writers; and on the matters on which he speaks, he does not rely upon information given him by others. The most potent and persuasive part of his performance has resulted from the fact that he has spoken of things which he knew from top to bottom better than any other man in the United States. He has shown an astonishing and comprehensive grasp of the facts of government.

"The first revelation to the world has been the picture of his own strong, dominating personality and his courageous leadership. For three years his opponents have been telling you that he was a cautious, slow and timid man; that he was not a leader and least of all a fighter. We who have been close to him know better. We have seen him in conference on the most intricate and difficult questions where his mental power dominated the whole room and led to his way of thinking the great captains of industry, of finance and of statesmanship. But now by this debate this side of him has been revealed to the world.

"The disguise has been torn off and out has burst a real fighting Quaker, thoroughly aroused, smashing down his opponent's positions one by one with irresistible logic, chasing his agile opponent around the ring, driving him out of one untenable position after another until it seems that if the debate lasted long enough he would have no positions left."

FEDERAL NATIONAL BANK PLAN DROPPED

Attempts to reorganize the closed Federal National Bank of Boston, now paying its first dividend of 10 per cent, were abandoned, yesterday, when the reorganization committee voted that "a reorganization could not be effected along the lines outlined."

It was also voted that the warrants given by depositors, authorizing 25 per cent of their deposits for the purpose of buying capital in the new bank, should be considered null and void.

Hoover's Support of Culture Reaps Musicians' Backing

Nation-Wide Organization of Players Sought to Tune of Chopin and Words of President

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 3—Words and music, the words by President Hoover and the music by a well-known master of the piano, are being blended in unusual programs given by Mr. Moissaye Boguslawski, concert pianist, as a portion of his part in the campaign to reëlect President Hoover.

On the one hand, Mr. Boguslawski has proceeded to organize musicians all over the country to work for Mr. Hoover's reëlection, while on the other, he is making his public appearances an opportunity to tell his audiences what Mr. Hoover means to the musician.

So it was that this week, appearing before the Apollo Club here, Mr. Boguslawski, after a program of Chopin, stepped to the platform to read for the first time in public, the message sent to him by President Hoover to the musicians who are working for his reëlection. The message, Mr. Boguslawski said, revealed one of the lesser-known angles of Mr. Hoover's broad interests and showed that he was not only a great engineer and statesman, but that he had a deep understanding of culture. The only thing is, he added, that during the stress of the past few years he has had little time to show this side of himself to the people. Here is the message:

My dear Mr. Boguslawski:

I am deeply appreciative of the friendly support of the National Hoover-Curtis Musicians Committee, and I will be obliged if you will convey to the musicians of the United States with whom it affiliates, my thanks individually so far as that is possible. I am deeply sensible of the beneficent influence of music upon the life of the people, with its power to affect human character upon its most impressionable side through directly reaching the emotions. Its universal language is one of the highest manifestations of culture, and is a potent instrument of civilization and happiness.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER.

And here is the way this organization of the musicians came about: The day after Mr. Hoover's Des Moines address, Mr. Boguslawski was so impressed that he desired to do his bit toward getting the President reëlected. Walking into Republican headquarters here, he offered his services.

The result: a trip to the President, hurried conferences, letters to musicians in every state, a national organization with chairmen in every state, and county chairmen being added every day. The musicians are showing a real desire to work for Mr. Hoover, Mr. Boguslawski said, because they are convinced that his economic program will benefit the musical profession as well as the more workaday interests.

Hoover Gains Over Roosevelt In Ohio Polls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 3—Marked gains have been made by President Hoover in straw votes conducted by Ohio newspapers during the last month. Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic nominee for the Presidency, has shown a corresponding loss.

Figures announced yesterday in the state-wide straw vote of the Columbus Dispatch gave President Hoover a gain of 15.7 per cent over his standing in the first poll taken in September, and for Governor Roosevelt recorded a loss of 16 per cent.

President Hoover scored 1940 votes in the first poll and 2109 in the second poll up to yesterday. The first poll gave Governor Roosevelt 3981 and the second poll 2175.

A similar Hoover trend is shown in two polls conducted by the Scripps-Howard newspapers in Ohio. In these polls it was shown that Governor Roosevelt's lead had been reduced from a ratio of about 2 to 1 to a ratio of less than 3 to 2. The figures were:

September poll—President Hoover, 16,035; Governor Roosevelt, 36,519.

October poll—President Hoover, 22,953; Governor Roosevelt, 31,141.

Observers see in the swing toward Hoover an awakening of the public to the need for and wisdom of continuity of governmental policy. Mr. George B. Chandler, executive secretary of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce, said: "It means that those who have capital invested, a stake in this country, and a sense of profound responsibility to their employees, are tardily awake to the gravity of the situation."

A similar view was taken by Mr. C. A. Dyer, legislative agent for the Ohio State Grange and Ohio Farm Bureau, who said: "The swing has been brought about by business men informing their employees of the actual condition and situation and the probability of what will happen to business, especially in the way of inflation of currency and the lowering of the tariff walls. The criticism is made of Mr. Roosevelt everywhere that he will not make definite promises and people are beginning to realize the magnitude of the task and the great constructive work that the President has done."

VOTE--On to the Polls

"On to the polls" is the cry of the nation's voters this week. Millions of men and women have registered so that on Nov. 8 they may state their preferences on candidates for positions ranging from President of the United States to county officials. In several localities the registration figures have surpassed all records and all signs point to a large vote throughout the country.

The candidates have stated their stands on various issues, including prohibition, farm relief, tariff and unemployment relief. The presidential candidates in both major political parties are winding up their campaigns in whirlwind style.

The prohibition issue still is extremely prominent in the campaigns for the United States Senate, the United States House of Representatives, State Senates and Houses of Representatives.

For these positions, the drys are urging election of dry candidates so that the wets cannot gain the upper hand in the legislative departments of the national and state governments and thus repeal or modify the Eighteenth Amendment.

In addition, in several states, questions concerning national and state prohibition laws are being put before the voters. In practically every state, other issues of importance, such as income tax proposals, are to be decided upon by the voters.

Women are expected to play a feature rôle in the election results this year, for politicians are predicting that they will turn out in large numbers. Women are gradually taking greater interest in politics and more and more are exercising the privilege which the Nineteenth Amendment awarded to them.

This is the last of a series of articles concerning elections in the various states.

TACTICS OF DEMOCRATS CONDEMNED BY FORT

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 3 (AP)—Mr Franklin W. Fort, chairman of th Federal Home Loan Bank Board said last night in an address th Democratic Party had gone through the presidential campaign so far "without a single new contribution to economic thought and with nothing but criticism and abuse of the Administration."

Mr. Fort said Democrats themselves had traced the depression to the stock market crash and asserted Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt as Governor of New York should have curbed speculation. He said the tariff had protected American workers and farmers and served as a cushion against more severe economic troubles of other nations.

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If interested in a Drape suit, as indorsed by tailors to princes and the well-dressed of the Old World, you will find it just where you will find all good styles in men's and young men's clothing. $35 to $65.

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a mere perforation trim, but one of the smartest ties of the season. It is charming in brown kidskin, and equally effective in black . . . and it does fit beautifully.

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New York City
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Style Booklet Now Available

Black is smartest
with White
or with Color
Black has never been more smart than it is this season. But it must not be sombre! Gay touches are in order, such as the detachable gilet and undercuffs of fastidious white shown on the dress at the right. The tucked skirt panel gives you that extra slim look. In regular and half sizes. For afternoon the dress at the left is delicately appliqued on chiffon in a feather design of black or purple. Regular sizes. Both dresses are fashioned of a new crepe and sell for 29.50
WOMAN'S DRESS SHOP
THIRD FLOOR
Lord & Taylor
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NEW YORK

BEARS TO VISIT LOS ANGELES

California Meets Southern California in P. C. Conference Football Race

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Southern Calif.	3	0	0	43	0	1.000
U. C. L. A.	3	0	0	31	13	1.000
Washington S.	3	0	1	45	28	.750
California	1	0	1	9	13	.500
Washington	1	1	1	32	20	.500
Oregon	1	1	1	39	12	.500
Stanford	1	0	2	33	26	.333
Idaho	1	0	2	19	44	.333
Oregon State	0	0	3	6	44	.000
Montana	0	0	3	19	76	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Nov. 3—Four games in the football title campaign claim attention in the Pacific Coast Conference this week-end. Probably the most important involves the title defender, Southern California, which won three games and is yet to be scored on. The Trojans receive at Los Angeles the California Bears from Berkeley. The Bears won and lost in two league games, and last week won again outside the Conference while the Trojans were vacationing.

In the northern district of the league the annual battle between Oregon and Oregon State at Corvallis attracts general interest. Oregon won, tied and lost in three title games, and last week won a non-Conference engagement. Oregon State was defeated three times and counted only one touchdown in Conference games. These teams played a scoreless tie a year ago.

Another important contest takes Washington to Palo Alto, Calif., to meet Stanford. The Huskies, who have won, lost and tied in three league tests, last Saturday won an outside contest, while Stanford lost for the second time in three P. C. tilts. Washington State hopes to win its fourth victory in five title games when Idaho appears at Pullman. U. C. L. A., which tied for league leadership by surprising Stanford 13 to 6 last week, takes a day off. So does Montana, which lost for the third time.

California Has Workout

California's 38-to-0 victory over Nevada Saturday was chiefly a workout for a long string of substitutes. Straight football was enough, and only two passes were thrown. It is necessary to go back to California's 7-to-6 victory over Washington a week ago to get an idea of what the team may be like against the Trojans. An enthusiastic Bear attack in this game was led by A. T. Williams '35, halfback, who made the touchdown and tossed a pass to A. L. Castro '33, quarterback, for the after-point. If the regular in the Williams position, Henry Schaldach, is available, the team will be stronger.

Southern California's last victory was over Stanford, 13 to 0, with F. I. Palmer '34, end, and Homer Griffith '34, quarterback, making touchdowns and E. F. Smith '33, tackle, kicking an after-point. Forward passes were the big factor. The real test in the coming game will be in the line, with the Trojans estimated a little stronger. When these teams met last year, the national championship Trojans won, 6 to 0.

Oregon got a well-balanced struggle in its 13-to-6 victory over Gonzaga. Oregon State likewise found exercise for all its resources in winning, 20 to 9, from West Coast Army. After being scored on by a surprise long run, the State Beavers organized an 80-yard march, led by the plunging of Edward McIntosh '35, halfback, that culminated in a touchdown by Theodore Herman '33, fullback. Herman dove over the line for another marker before the quarter ended, and McIntosh came back to score the third touchdown in the second quarter. The latter and Russell Acheson '34 kicked the after-points.

Score on Blocked Punts

U. C. L. A.'s victory over Stanford represents the peak of seven years of improvement in Bruin football. The Indians swamped the conference newcomer, 82 to 0, in that first game, and had beaten them consistently up to last Saturday. The Bruins scored on two blocked punts, with Verdi Boyer '35, guard, doing the blocking in each case while Robert McChesney and W. R. Clark '35, halfback, were credited with the touchdowns. The long punting of E. S. Decker '33, halfback, was a potent factor in holding Stanford in perilous territory. Stanford gained 203 yards to 120, and made 11 first downs to 7, but the Uclans' defense kept most of the Indians' gains limited to midfield.

Stanford seemed to be playing below form. If it gets the complicated, Warner offensive clicking against Washington, an interesting afternoon should result. The Indians cracked through the Bruins for an early touchdown by W. C. Sim, halfback. A late drive with J. K. Afflerbaugh '33 catching passes from H. K. Allen '33, quarterback, and Philip Baker, fullback, lost momentum on the 8-yard line. Last year Stanford and Washington played a scoreless tie.

Washington coasted to a 33-to-7 victory over Whitman in the most recent appearance. Washington State defeated Montana, 31 to 0, while Idaho had an open date.

Only 178 Turn Out For Hockey Team

By the Associated Press

Montreal, Nov. 3

IT MUST be a record of some sort when 178 hockey players attempt to join one team.

The Junior Royals, last year's eastern Canada finalists in the Memorial Cup competition, called a practice last night. No less than 178 players overflowed six dressing rooms and crowded the ice at the Forum until the work-out was a total loss.

HOLDOUT RANKS BEING REDUCED

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—The ranks of the National Hockey League holdouts are being rapidly reduced these days and another day or two is expected to see nearly all contract difficulties ironed out.

Auriel Joliat, speedy little left wing, has signed with Canadiens, leaving only Marty Burke out of the fold, while Hooley Smith of the Montreal Maroons is reported to be ready to sign as soon as a minor detail or two is adjusted to his satisfaction. Archie Wilcox, another Maroon holdout, probably will be sold to the Detroit Red Wings.

Frank Boucher and Earl Seibert of the New York Rangers still are unsatisfied with the salaries offered them, but Boucher may succeed in engineering a trade for himself which will send him to a city where living expenses are not so high as in New York. He has been quoted as being willing to accept a smaller salary under those conditions.

With the season opening only a week away John Ross Roach, Herbie Lewis and Emil Hansen are still on the Detroit incapacitated list. Lewis and Hansen may get back into exhibition games over the week-end.

There seems to be no lack of interest among hockey fans in Montreal and Toronto this year. The Canadiens and Maroons drew 10,000 to the Forum to watch their workouts the other night, while 4000 turned out at Toronto to watch the champion Leafs go through their training paces.

CARNEGIE TECH AWAITS PITT

Hopes to Finish Its 1932 Football Season More Successfully

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Nov. 3—The football team of the Carnegie Institute of Technology without any sensational developments this season is now getting under way to bring its long and difficult season to a brilliant conclusion, despite its defeat by Notre Dame and its 7-to-7 tie against Temple last week-end. It hopes to reverse the defeats by close scores suffered at the hands of Pittsburgh and New York last season, and has further prolonged its season to encounter Georgetown at Washington Dec. 3.

So R. N. Waddell, once more in charge of the chief burden of the choaching, with Judge Walter C. Steffen relegated once more to an advisory position, is slow in developing his major attack, content to let the stars work along until the Pitt game, always the feature of the season for the Tartans.

With George C. Kavel '33, the captain, showing much of the skill which has featured his work during the last two seasons, one of the backfield places is definitely settled, as he has been a fixture at right halfback. But in two of the other back positions, at left half and full, there is more or less uncertainty, as a pair of brilliant newcomers are threatening the veteran survivors of 1931, and have already showed skill which may carry them into the leadoff positions for the big games. Chief of these is Joseph Mihm '35, a local high school boy, only 19, but one of the best all-round athletes of Pittsburgh in his school days. He is out for fullback, and is holding his own well against Jerome O'Toole '34, relief back last year, with Elmer Vorderberg '34 also a likely substitute on occasion.

Freshman Star at Half

At left halfback, William Spizak '35, a freshman star last year, is also taking the first position from the veterans, with John Sayles '34, a second-string back last year, the chief relief man. In support is a lot of crude but promising sophomore material, Thomas H. Coulter, L. F. Black, H. A. Steele and J. C. Fergus, as well as Joseph Brewer '34, a minor member of last year's squad. William Carlson '35, freshman quarterback of 1931, is also likely to be shifted to one of the other back positions, for some of the games.

Two veteran field generals are once more contesting for first place in the quarterback job, as Harry McCurdy '33 and Stuart Dueger '33 are equally effective, and the choice is a problem for the coaches. Angelo Bevevino '34 is also available, so that the chances of Carlson making the position are slight.

Melvin L. Jones '33, relief man at center for the past two years, is a sure selection for the pivot position. His defensive play has made him of value in previous seasons, though his passing is inclined to be weak at times. He is being given especial attention in this respect, however, and may be a tower of strength in the big games to come. A pair of sophomores, Lewis Moscrip, center of the 1931 freshmen, and Ben McLain, a new addition to the squad, are the leading substitutes. Jerome O'Toole '34, the fullback, is also available, but his play at back is probably more valuable to the team.

William E. Sample '34, co-captain with Kavel, and Bernard J. Burzio '34, a regular two years ago, who has rounded into his best form after an early season absence during the past two weeks, are now the choices for guard, with Burzio displacing Clyde Heinzer '34, also veteran material, who is now chief relief man. There is plenty of other material for the positions of considerable experience, as Anthony Kebe '33, Henry Dreshar '33 and H. Alexander Seigel '33 are all ready to step into any places vacated by the others.

Newcomer at Tackle

One of the few newcomers to get into the first line this season is now at left tackle, Thurman Croft '35. He is one of the biggest men on the squad, and is now settling into his position with great skill, playing through the full time with ease. A pair of veterans, Carl Forsman '34 and Jacques Croissant '33, are first and second for the right wing, while another lot of sophomores, Leroy D. Nutter, Wilbur Plummer, J. W. Marktell and C. T. Doloway, though the latter is also a possibility for end, are the balance of the selections for the places. Plummer is also of the giant variety, being three inches over six feet in height, and over 200 pounds.

At left end is another veteran of skill, as Colin Stewart '34 is now regarded as one of the finest wingmen developed at Carneigie in many seasons. His chief asset is his ability to take forward passes from all angles, and he is also effective on defense. The right wing is uncertain at the present time, however, as Ray Tesser '33, after an absence of a year, who was shifted from fullback to the position in the earlier games of the season, has been temporarily out of play, and Kay Burns '33, a former tackle, recently added to the squad, Anthony Ostrosky '33, a relief man last year, and George Goodridge '35, freshman end a year ago, are all contesting for the position. Another sophomore, A. F. Yeckley, is chief relief man for Stewart, when he needs one.

WASHINGTON LIKES BILOXI

BILOXI, Miss., Nov. 3 (AP)—For the fourth consecutive year, the Washington baseball club of the American League will train here next spring. That was announced yesterday in a letter received by the Biloxi Chamber of Commerce from Clark Griffith, president and owner of the team.

MANY NEWCOMERS SEEKING PLACES

TORONTO, Nov. 3 (AP)—One of the most polished crops of rookies which ever attacked the old guard of the National Hockey League is trying to win the few available places on the big league teams this season. Reports from the training camps scattered through Canada and the United States indicate that the experienced minor league players, who outnumber the amateur candidates this season, are about the only ones who have a chance to make the grade.

Carl Voss, last year's star of the Buffalo Bisons, appears to have accomplished the task of breaking into the lineup of the New York Rangers. Alfie Moore, formerly of Cleveland, and Andy Aitkenhead of the defunct Bronx Tigers are fighting for the Ranger goal tending job, left vacant when John Ross Roach was sent to Detroit.

A number of other International League "grads" also seem headed for the "big time." Ken Doraty of Syracuse has to beat out Charlie Sands, who joined the stars late last season, to get a job with the Stanley Cup winners, the Toronto Maple Leafs, but Ronnie Martin of Buffalo seems to have clinched a job with the New York Americans.

The American League, which gave up its Chicago team when it came back into the fold of organized hockey, sent most of the Shamrocks' players and a good many others up for big league trials. Donnie McFayden, a wing, and Burr Williams, defense, seem to have caught on with the Chicago Blackhawks. Eddie Wiseman, Gordon Brydson and Tony Prelesnik appear to be the best of the numerous Shamrock players who went to Detroit.

The Montreal Maroons have been trying out two former Canadian Olympic stars; "Hack" Simpson of the Winnipegs and Hugh Plaxton, who played on the famous Varsity Grads along with Dave Trottier, who is now an established Maroon star. Paddy Byrne, who was the American League shut-out king with Kansas City two years ago, is making a strong bid for the Maroon net minding job. Gus Forslund of Duluth is another American League player who seems to have won a big league job. He plays with the Ottawa Senators.

The Montreal Canadiens and Boston Bruins are "light" on newcomers, Boston with only "Obs" Heximer from Springfield and the Canadiens with several fair candidates from their Providence "farm" in the Canadian American League. Of these Roger Cormier, right winger, appears to have the best chance of sticking with the flying Frenchmen.

KICKING PAYS BIG DIVIDENDS IN GAME

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 3 (AP)—Kicking, says Fielding H. Yost, is the hardest thing to learn in football.

"And," continues the Michigan football coach emeritus, "it's the part of the game that pays big dividends when it is done right."

Yost scorns the widespread belief that Michigan has won many football games in which they were outgained. His argument is that the opponent might gain more ground carrying the ball, but Michigan more than made it up by expert punting, by running back punts, or in some other way.

"The proof," he said, "is that you have to get the ball down to the other end of the field to score, and the only way to do that is to outgain the other team. Princeton carried the ball 126 yards rushing, and we gained only 105, but Regeczi had it over them 200 yards on punts. Just remember that the name of the game is football, and if you're going to take kicking out of it you better change the name and eliminate the 'foot' part. Call it 'run-with-the-ball' or something."

COLUMBIA'S CAGE SCHEDULE

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—Columbia's basketball schedule for the coming season, including 18 games, was announced yesterday. Ten of the contests are Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League games in the usual home-and-home round-robin. The only newcomer on the Lions' schedule is the University of Toronto, which will play here Dec. 20. The schedule follows: Dec. 9—Alumni; 12—Seton Hall; 16—New York University; 17—United States Naval Academy at Annapolis; 20—Toronto; Jan. 7—Fordham; 11—New York University at N. Y. U.; 14—Cornell at Ithaca; 17—Princeton at Princeton; 21—Cornell; Feb. 7—Yale at New Haven; 13—Pennsylvania; 17—Yale; 22—Williams; 25—Dartmouth at Hanover; March 1—Princeton; 4—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 6—Dartmouth.

NEW REFEREE SYSTEM

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 3 (AP)—The Canadian-American Hockey League has devised a new system of officiating its games this season, according to the announcement made yesterday by Judge James E. Dooley, president of the circuit. Instead of having two referees with equal jurisdiction, there will be one referee and one linesman, the latter being limited to two duties, that of determining offsides at the blue line and facing off the puck. The referees for the coming season will be Bill Stewart, Bill Shaver, Frank Synnott and Ag Smith.

WHITE SOX RELEASE TWO

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (AP)—John Rothrock, outfielder, and Carey Selph, utility infielder, have been released by the Chicago White Sox to the Columbus club of the American Association, according to a bulletin from Commissioner K. M. Landis. Selph was drafted from Houston, Texas, while Rothrock came from the Boston Red Sox. The players were sent to Columbus to complete a deal for Evar Swanson, outfielder, whom the White Sox obtained from Columbus last September.

BRUINS DEFEAT CUBS

QUEBEC, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Boston Bruins, last place team of the National Hockey League last year, made an impressive showing last night as they defeated their Canadian-American League "farm" team, the Cubs, 4 to 0, in an exhibition. The game was ragged at times but the slam-bang tactics of both teams were effective, despite frequent penalties. Joe Lamb, George Owen, Dit Clapper and Frank Jerwa accounted for the Bruins' goals.

THOMAS NOW PROFESSIONAL

KENOSHA, Wis., Nov. 3 (AP)—Bobby Thomas, the 20-year-old Kenosha bicycle rider who won State, national and Olympic honors as an amateur, has turned professional and will compete as a six-day rider in Minneapolis, Nov. 15, next. Thomas has signed a contract with Willie Spencer. He won the United States junior title in 1928, and the United States senior championship in 1930.

MOHLER TO ASSIST JONES

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 3 (AP)—Coach Howard H. Jones set about recently rebuilding his University of Southern California backfield for the remainder of the 1932 football season with his star quarterback, Orville E. Mohler '33, transformed from player to assistant coach. Mohler offered to assist Jones for the remainder of the season without remuneration. The request was granted.

Two Texas Teams Are Still Leading

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Ag.	P.C.
Texas Christian	3	0	0	78	12	1.000
Texas	2	0	0	52	12	1.000
Rice	1	0	1	19	18	.500
Arkansas	1	0	1	32	40	.500
Texas A. & M.	0	1	1	0	17	.250
Baylor	0	1	2	6	47	.167
So. Methodist	0	0	2	6	27	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 3—Winning last week-end in expected fashion, Texas Christian University and the University of Texas advanced one step nearer their meeting on Nov. 11, a game which will likely determine the championship, as the Southwest Conference football race nears the halfway mark. In order to be possible champion contenders several Conference teams must register upsets in the three games that are scheduled for this week-end. After this Saturday's contests the race will probably be narrowed down to three or four teams.

Games of last week ran true to form. The Texas Longhorns defeated Southern Methodist, 1 to 6; Texas Christian downed Baylor, 27 to 0; Centenary nosed out Texas A. & M., 7 to 0, while Rice walloped Creighton, 41 to 7.

Minus the services of its big fullback, E. A. Koy '33, who watched the game from the side lines, Texas had much difficulty in gaining a victory over the supposedly weaker S. M. U. eleven. Texas' fumbles and misdirected passes almost led to its downfall. The Mustangs scored first on a series of passes. A. H. Stafford '33, Longhorn halfback, put the Steers in the lead several minutes later when he intercepted a pass and raced 91 yards for a touchdown. B. E. Hilliard '35 scored the other counter on a 25-yard end run.

T. C. U. did many things in its game against the Baylor Bears. The Christians broke the long-winning jinx the Bears have held over the Toads on the Fort Worth field; the Frogs scored their third successive Conference victory and marked up their 218th point of the season; the Toads kept their defeat column clean in seven contests, although a tie game was played with Louisiana State earlier in the season.

It was mostly the work of the big Horned Frog line that gave them the advantage. The Toad linesmen opened large holes throughout the game, and the backs crossed the Baylor goal line four times.

Southwest Conference teams broke even in games with "outsiders." Rice unleashed a powerful running attack in the last half which resulted in 35 points to overcome Creighton's 7-to-6 lead. J. D. Thrasher '33 led the attack for the Owls by scoring three touchdowns.

Centenary continued its assault on Conference elevens by defeating Texas A. & M., 7 to 0. Centenary has yet to lose a game this season to a Southwest eleven, having defeated Texas, Southern Methodist, and Texas A. & M.

With the exception of Texas Christian, every Conference team will meet a Conference foe this week-end. While no games are outstanding, each will play an important part in the race. Texas will be the favorite over Baylor, as will Rice over Arkansas. The contest between Southern Methodist and Texas A. & M. will be a toss-up. Texas Christian will battle Simmons in a non-Conference game.

Richard "Red" Oliver '33, Texas Christian back, held his lead in the individual scoring race although he did not score any points against Baylor. His total is 48 points. B. E. Hilliard '35, Texas halfback, advanced to one point behind his teammate, E. A. Koy '33, who has 44 markers. B. E. Spearman, Texas Christian halfback, is in fourth place with 36 points.

THREE CLUBS LIST 39 PLAYERS EACH

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (AP)—Washington, Cleveland and Detroit lead the American Baseball League in the number of players listed on the 1933 reserve list with 39 each.

The list, announced by President William Harridge, shows no move on the part of most American League clubs to economize on player hopefuls for the 1933 season. With the maximum set at 40, Chicago and New York listed 38 each, Philadelphia 30, Boston 28 and St. Louis, usually low in the number of recruits, 22.

Chicago filed no claims on the services of Coaches Johnny Butler and Bill Cunningham, giving rise to a report that they would not be rehired for next season.

GIANTS SIGN TWO PLAYERS

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—The New York Giants of the National Professional Football League added two new players to their roster yesterday. They are Frank McBride, one-time Syracuse back who played with the Giants several seasons ago and started this year with the Brooklyn Dodgers, and Jim Bowdoin, guard, who was released by the Dodgers Monday.

GRINNELL PLAYS 18 GAMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRINNELL, Iowa, Nov. 3—The Grinnell College basketball team will play 18 games this season, according to an announcement made recently by Coach J. C. Truesdale. Ten of these contests will be in the Missouri Valley Conference. The season opens Dec. 10 against Minnesota and closes March 4 with St. Louis University.

YALE FRESHMEN ELECT DELLINGER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 3—David T. Dellinger of Wakefield, Mass., has been elected captain of the Yale freshman cross-country team for this year.

PASADENA OPEN GOLF DEC. 16

PASADENA, Calif., Nov. 3 (AP)—The $4000 Pasadena open golf tournament date was announced recently as a three-day tournament, beginning on Dec. 16 on the municipal links.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Annapolis 1, Syracuse 0.
West Point 5, M. I. T. 0.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

Bowdoin 15, Amherst 47.

BY-PLAYS

"HOT STOVE LEAGUE" IN SESSION

THE 1932 major-league baseball season is now history. Smoke of the World Series battles has long since drifted into oblivion and baseball lingo has turned to trades of players, to new managers and to plans for 1933 in general. In other words, the "Hot Stove League" is in session. Among the topics of discussion facing the impatient fan as he sits reminiscent is the certainty that the coming season will begin on either April 12 or 13 and close on the first day of October.

For a number of years the length of the playing season has been debated. Is it necessary to play 154 games? Weather conditions in the early days of the diamond campaign force the playing of countless double-headers in the heat of July and August—sometimes six games in three days. Yet, despite these cold facts, the news quite recently came from major-league headquarters informing the baseball world that in 1933 the usual 154 games would be played over a longer period than in 1932. It has been proposed on many occasions to reduce the schedule to 140 games, and the fan of the "Hot Stove League" asks, "Why not?"

A shortened schedule would curtail the number of double-headers. Fourteen or 15 games less would mean a later start, perhaps the first of May, casting aside thereby most of the trouble from unfavorable weather conditions and postponements during the middle and latter part of April.

YALE-IN-CHINA DOING WELL AT FOOTBALL

Yale may not be having such a very good season on the college football gridiron in the United States; but this is not true as regards Yale-in-China, as reports from Changsha to the executive offices at New Britain, Conn., state that the team is having a good season. Soccer in China corresponds to football in this country. Under the coaching of Dwight Rugh and P. Yang, the team has gotten into good shape, after a couple of years of good but ineffectual playing. Exhibition matches between the soccer teams of two British gunboats, the Aphis and the Cockchafer, gave the Chinese boys a glimpse of some new wrinkles in the game which enabled them to vanquish their greatest rival, the Mingteh School.

Basketball, played on an outdoor court, ranks with soccer as the favorite game of Chinese schoolboys, and tennis is indulged in by all, including the faculty members. The athletic equipment of Yale-in-China at Changsha includes a football field, cinder track and an outdoor gymnasium. The students are all required to take part in setting-up exercises daily. They are also required to take part in some sport. The athletic director for several years past has been T. C. Yang. Last year the track squad had a workout daily at 6:30 in the morning under the direction of Edward Knight, Yale '31. In it there were one or two provincial champions.

N. Y. A. C. Team Makes Good Start

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

	Rnds W	Rnds L	Match's W	Match's L	P.C.
Columbia U. C.	2	0	8	2	1.000
New York A. C.	1	0	4	1	1.000
Fraternity S. T. C.	1	1	7	3	.500
Princeton Club	1	1	5	5	.500
Yale Club	1	1	4	6	.500
Crescent A. C.	0	1	2	3	.000
Harvard Club	0	2	0	10	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—The champion New York Athletic Club, though lacking the services of three of its title team of last season, made a fine start in the metropolitan squash tennis Class A team championship yesterday, when it defeated the Yale Club team, 4 to 1, on the Winged Foot courts. Harry F. Wolf, United States champion, was a temporary absentee, while Frank M. Loughman, and Jerome C. Lyons were also off the squad.

Columbia University Club, visiting the Harvard Club courts, scored its second victory, though still lacking the assistance of Rowland B. Haines, 5 to 0.

Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, with its greatly improved team, won its inital victory in several years, when it defeated Princeton Club on the courts of the winner, also at 5 to 0. The summary:

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 4, YALE CLUB 1

F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale, defeated R. W. Georgi, 15—4, 15—2.
P. J. Cohalen, New York, defeated J. S. Becker, 15—5, 15—3.
Barnwell Elliott, New York, defeated J. B. Quincy, 18—15, 15—7.
F. A. Sieverman Jr., New York, defeated L. H. Sonneborn, 15—2, 15—3.
Sefton Tranter, New York, defeated J. S. Davidson, 15—4, 15—11.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 5, HARVARD CLUB 0

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia, defeated Murray Taylor, 15—11, 15—5.
Philip T. Moore, Columbia, defeated W. K. Rice, 17—15, 15—8.
F. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia, defeated C. J. Manson Jr., 15—12, 15—6.
C. R. Ince, Columbia, defeated R. C. Flack, 15—10, 15—5.
P. V. Brodil, Columbia, defeated O. C. Stanton, 15—11, 13—15, default.

FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 5, PRINCETON CLUB 0

Milton Baron, Fraternity, defeated Arnold Wood Jr., 15—10, 15—11.
Leonard S. Green, Fraternity, defeated Edwin Muller, 15—8, 15—2.
R. M. Kirkland, Fraternity, defeated Carl H. Donner, 15—9, 15—6.
L. A. Strasser, Fraternity, defeated N. H. Sronsohn, 15—13, 15—5.
W. E. Coyle, Fraternity, defeated H. D. Wood, 15—10, 15—12.

International Hockey Schedule For This Winter

Nov. 11—Cleveland at Windsor; Detroit at London; 12—Buffalo at Syracuse; 13—London at Cleveland, Windsor at Detroit; 15—Cleveland at Buffalo; 16—London at Windsor; 17—Buffalo at Detroit; 18—Syracuse at London; 19—Windsor at Buffalo; 20—Windsor at Syracuse, Buffalo at Cleveland, London at Detroit; 24—Syracuse at Detroit; 25—Buffalo at Windsor, Cleveland at London; 26—Syracuse at Cleveland, Detroit at Buffalo; 27—Detroit at Syracuse; 29—Cleveland at Detroit, Syracuse at Buffalo; 30—Windsor at London.

Dec. 1—Cleveland at Syracuse; 2—Syracuse at Windsor; 3—London at Buffalo, Detroit at Cleveland; 4—London at Syracuse; 6—Detroit at Windsor; 8—Cleveland at Detroit, Buffalo at London; 10—Syracuse at Buffalo, Windsor at Cleveland; 11—Cleveland at Syracuse, London at Detroit; 12—Detroit at London; 14—Cleveland at Windsor; 15—Windsor at Detroit; 17—Cleveland at Buffalo, Windsor at London; 18—Buffalo at Syracuse; London at Cleveland; 20—London at Windsor; 21—Syracuse at Cleveland; 22—Windsor at Detroit; 23—Syracuse at London; 24—Windsor at Buffalo; 25—Windsor at Syracuse; Buffalo at Cleveland; 27—Buffalo at Detroit; 28—Syracuse at Windsor; 29—Syracuse at Detroit; 30—Cleveland at London; 31—Syracuse at Cleveland, Detroit at Buffalo, London at Windsor.

Jan. 1—Detroit at Syracuse; 3—Syracuse at Buffalo; 4—Detroit at Cleveland, Windsor at London; 6—Detroit at Windsor; 7—London at Buffalo; 8—London at Syracuse, Windsor at Cleveland; 10—Buffalo at Detroit; 11—Buffalo at Windsor, Cleveland at Syracuse; 13—Buffalo at London; 15—Buffalo at Syracuse, London at Cleveland, Windsor at Detroit; 17—Detroit at London, Cleveland at Buffalo; 19—Syracuse at Detroit; 20—Syracuse at London, Cleveland at Windsor; 21—Detroit at Buffalo; 22—Detroit at Syracuse, Buffalo at Cleveland; 24—London at Windsor; 25—Buffalo at Syracuse; 27—Cleveland at London; 28—Syracuse at Cleveland, Windsor at Buffalo; 29—Windsor at Syracuse, London at Detroit; 31—Buffalo at Windsor.

Feb. 2—Buffalo at London, Cleveland at Detroit; 3—Syracuse at Windsor; 4—London at Buffalo; 5—Windsor at Cleveland, London at Syracuse; 7—Detroit at Windsor, Cleveland at Buffalo; 9—Buffalo at Detroit; 10—Windsor at London; 11—Syracuse at Buffalo, Detroit at Cleveland; 12—Cleveland at Syracuse, Windsor at Detroit; 14—Cleveland at Windsor, Syracuse at Buffalo; 17—Detroit at London; 18—Cleveland at Buffalo, Detroit at Windsor; 19—Buffalo at Syracuse, London at Cleveland; 21—Syracuse at Detroit, Windsor at London; 22—Syracuse at Windsor; 24—Syracuse at London; 25—Windsor at Buffalo; 26—Windsor at Syracuse, Buffalo at Cleveland; 28—Detroit at Windsor, Cleveland at London.

March 2—London at Detroit, Cleveland at Syracuse; 4—London at Windsor, Syracuse at Cleveland, Detroit at Buffalo; 5—Detroit at Syracuse; 7—Windsor at Cleveland, London at Detroit; 8—Buffalo at London; 9—Cleveland at Detroit; 10—Buffalo at Windsor; 11—London at Buffalo, Detroit at Cleveland; 12—London at Syracuse; 15—Buffalo at Cleveland, Detroit at London.

Reform Effected In Radio Field

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Reorganization of the field force, with an estimated saving of $75,000 a year, was announced yesterday by the Federal Radio Commission. It divides the country into 20 districts each in charge of an inspector, instead of nine as at present.

The reorganization was ordered under the Economy Act and the President's executive order providing for the transfer to the radio commission of the radio division of the Department of Commerce. Headquarters of the various districts and those who have been designated as acting inspector in charge follow:

Boston, Charles C. Kolster; New York City, Arthur Batcheller; Philadelphia, Louis E. Kearney; Baltimore, L. C. Herndon; Norfolk, Edward Bennett; Atlanta, acting inspector in charge to be determined later; Miami, Joe H. McKinney; New Orleans, Theodore G. Deiler; Galveston, Louis L. McCabe; Dallas, Lamar A. Newcomb; Los Angeles, James M. Chapple; San Francisco, Bernard H. Linden; Portland, Stacy W. Norman; Seattle, Edwin W. Lovejoy; Denver, Glen W. Earnhart; St. Paul, John M. Sherman; Kansas City, William J. McDonnell; Chicago, H. D. Hayes; Detroit, Emery H. Lee; Buffalo, Milton W. Grinnell.

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THE HOME FORUM

Dust on Sir Walter

DUST on the upper edges of Sir Walter Scott's novels was unseemly, sighed the Lady With a Duster, but perhaps it was symbolic. She remorsefully applied her duster; then in mid-action, as often happened, sat down to turn the pages, read, and remember.

Remembering, she saw a shabby little public library upstairs in a business block. She saw its sole guardian, a lady of faintly dragonish exterior, whose interpretation of her duties conduced more to keeping than to distributing books. She saw a girl of twelve—straight bangs garibaldi blouse, high-buttoned boots with spring heels, the complete personification of the feminine younger generation in the Mauve Decade. She saw the girl stealing demurely up the stairs to the library some Wednesday after school, or perhaps on a Saturday, for those were the only days when the treasures of the library were accessible to the public. She saw the girl bashfully ask for a book, presenting her own library card; for was she not now twelve years of age and therefore permitted to "take out books" in sua persona? She saw the library lady look sharply through her thick spectacles, then relax her dragon mien, and with a lovely smile place in the hands of the girl a worn, musty, dull-clad but alluring book. A novel! A novel by Sir Walter Scott, Bart.

No small portion of the allurement lay in the Old World "Bart." after the author's name. The novel was "Redgauntlet."

* * *

"Redgauntlet" introduced the girl into a new world. The Jacobite rebellion of 1745, the strange and romantic Scotch Highlanders, and Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, "valiant, patient of fatigue, and despising danger, heading his army on foot in the most toilsome marches, and defeating a regular force in three battles"—to quote from Sir Walter's introduction.

"Redgauntlet" was only a beginning. The girl devoured them all—"Waverley"; "Guy Mannering"; "The Heart of Midlothian"; "The Abbot." She was of New England, and back of that of England to the remotest family record, but now she became a devoted Scotswoman. She thrilled to the names of Scottish history and invented for herself a Scottish ancestry. Her own parents, she felt sure, had been lost at sea while on a trip from Scotland to America, and she, an infant, had been adopted by the excellent couple whose name she bore. Thus without a qualm did she set herself off, temporarily, from the persons she called father and mother. Much to her regret she could not find any signet ring or locket containing a single dark curl or bit of linen with embroidered crest which should properly have been preserved from her Caledonian past; but when she should attain her majority she was confident that her foster-parents would no longer withhold from her such proof of her origin.

* * *

Meanwhile, still firmly Scotch, she journeyed under Sir Walter's guidance to England and to the East. She read "Kenilworth," "Ivanhoe," and "The Talisman." She had her introduction to French history by way of "Quentin Durward."

"Kenilworth," after all, was the best. Best for reading aloud, with its pathos, its color and movement, its use of the large concerns of history, its Amy Robsart, Queen Elizabeth, Leicester, Sussex, Raleigh, Wayland Smith—its whole crowded, stupendous Elizabethan stage. "Oh, why don't youngsters read it now!" the Lady wailed.

When she was young she even read "Anne of Geierstein," discovered in her grandmother's bookcase; read it again and again on successive summer vacations and, all critics notwithstanding, found endless pleasure in it.

She acquired a copy of "Rob Roy" and esteemed Di Vernon her favorite heroine.

Then someone gave her a volume of Sir Walter Scott's poems and the novelist gave precedence to the poet, a precedence never reclaimed. She has learned later that this is not the verdict of literary history and that Scott's fame rests on his novels rather than on his verse; that, whereas his long narrative poems were simply among the "also-rans," his prose narrative changed the whole attitude of the serious reading English world toward fiction. He caused novel reading to be placed on a par with the reading of history, essays and poetry—worthy of the attention of thinking persons and safe for the younger generation.

* * *

It happened that Scott was a poet before he was a novelist, but that she, by chance, did not become acquainted with his poems until after she had read his novels; and that, when once she had begun to read the poems, she preferred them to anything else he had written. "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," "Marmion," and "The Lord of the Isles" were her favorites. This was partly because these were poems with a story, but even the introductions and the notes on Border legends were fascinating. It was the historical or legendary setting, the trappings of chivalry and romance, the rhythmic lines that lent themselves so easily to reading aloud, and most of all the—well, the Scottishness of the poems that made an indelible impression upon her.

She liked it all. She read the thick volume from cover to cover, including every note. Especially the notes. She dressed herself in a plaid shawl and fastened the carving knife in her belt so that she might declaim the hero's part in the doom of "Devorgoil," that she discovered among the sheaf of plays midway of the book. And she knew by heart, not because anyone had told her they were famous lines, but because they rang in her ears, some of the best-known lyrics—

"Oh, who rides by night thro the woodland so wild?" . . .

"O, hush thee, my babie, thy sire was a knight,"

"Bonnie Dundee"; "Young Lochinvar"; "The Knight's to the Mountain."

No wonder that now, in her maturity, she warms to John Buchan's pronouncement in his new life of Sir Walter Scott, that Scott is the leading English lyric poet of the period between Burns and Shelley.

She freely acknowledges a debt beyond all payment to the Laird of Abbotsford. To him and to his prose and poetry, more than to any other person or thing, she owes her enjoyment of history. It was in her, no doubt, ready to be aroused. It was he who aroused it. He himself loved the past so much. He was so thoroughly absorbed in it. He was so completely an antiquarian, and dealt so lingeringly with small details of research. It is the fashion to say that Scott reconstructed history after a romantic and sentimentalized pattern of his own, and there is no doubt much truth in that criticism. But, if the ability to impart enthusiasm for a subject is the surest test of a teacher, then Scott's teaching of history was the best that any young person could have had.

The Lady ran her finger affectionately along the scarlet-bound volumes in the Edinburgh edition of Scott's novels and asked herself what he could do for young readers today. Could they be persuaded to read his work? And if they did, would they get any wider horizon from him or any quickening?

* * *

Boys and girls who pass through the secondary schools read a few of his novels—"Quentin Durward," "Ivanhoe," perhaps one or two more. If they are allowed to deal with the books rapidly enough, if they are not held down to any dry-as-dust analysis, but are left free to get the sweep of the narrative, most of them like the books. It is not evident that they are tempted to go further with him and explore others of his novels. If they should do so, they would find in certain novels the very elements they demand in the books they select at the public libraries. They would find physical action, combat, adventure in strange circumstances, and mystery. They would find the projection of a vigorous, warm-hearted, wholesome personality; in Sir Walter himself, they would find a good companion.

The curious thing about these meditations, in which the Lady With a Duster indulged, is that she began to find a new kind of enjoyment in Scott. After years of affectionate loyalty to him, and after years of neglect, she wiped the dust away and experienced a new pleasure. It was no longer the stirring figures of history that attracted her, but dumbler characters: Nanty Ewart in "Redgauntlet"; Edie Ochiltree in "Old Mortality"; Jarvie Nicol in "Rob Roy." These seemed sound and enduring.

It is not yet time for dust to be allowed to gather on the novels of Sir Walter.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Courtesy of Albert Vennemann, Berlin, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Standing in Front of Altes Museum, Berlin

Still Life

Under the apple tree in the snow
Two fawns stood and a gentle doe—
They lifted their heads to snuff the breeze
And felt their wildling hearts at ease.
There was nothing to fear in all the land;
The hunting had passed and they could stand
And nibble for food brown apple seeds
And rest at night on snow-flecked weeds,
And walk through the wood so white and still
And over the wall beyond the hill.
What quieter picture could there be
Than deer and snow and an apple tree?

EMILY C. SOWERBY.

Camping in the Bush

We pitched camp, therefore, on the edge of the Great North Road. Water was close by, and even though we were not on the hill, there was a lovely view over miles of country. That night we made a huge log-fire and decided to risk it and not keep watch—we were all much too tired and sleepy to bother about night prowlers. Our slumbers were disturbed only by the expanding and contracting of the petrol-tins, which we vowed in future should be placed far away.

The next morning we spent a busy time sprucing up camp, as we felt that we should be there for some time. And, in fact, twelve days passed before we were on the move again. Budge produced a white ensign, a relic of war days, while Day and I fixed up a flagstaff; then with due ceremony we broke the colours, lowering them again at sunset. Each day the ceremony was repeated.

Feeling that now was the time to practise camp gadgets, Budge announced her intention of making a stool. Armed with a hammer, nails and a varied collection of wood, she retired into the solitude of the bush and wrestled valiantly with cross pieces of uprights and refractory legs that *would* splay out at inconvenient angles. After much pain and labour, a stool, designed on most original lines, was achieved, and the crowning test came when, with bated breath, I sat on it. On the whole, however, I felt that discretion was the better part of valour, and waived my claim, passing the stool on to Day, who faithfully used it for the rest of camp, although in strict confidence she confessed that a parrafin-box was infinitely more restful.

A plate-rack was my contribution. In theory it was a very superior plate-rack, but actually it demonstrated the unbreakableness of our plates.

Day was in her element; at last she had come into her own. Hot scones were produced at lightning speed, and all sorts of delicacies sizzled in the frying-pan. On one occasion a passing lorry presented us with a leg of a duiker, and a joint of sable antelope, so our cook had a field-day amongst the pots and pans. A pot-roast settled the sable, while the duiker appeared in various forms, but the culminating achievement was a marmalade pudding cooked in an empty jam-tin. Never again could we accuse our cook of being an "official tin-opener."

Although over two hundred miles out in the bush, we were neither lonely nor dull; in fact, we scarcely seemed to have any time to ourselves. Callers were frequent, and as we were camping it was quite obvious whether we were "at home" or not. On the Great North Road every passer-by is a friend. With one accord passers would stop and exchange the gossip of the road with us. Almost our first visitors were two very new and very green Canadian geologists going north to prospect for copper. Their immaculate kit, beautifully oiled boots, and brand-new, shiny rifles proclaimed them to be the joy and pride of some far-away tropical outfitter.—M. L. BELCHER, in "Cape to Cowley Via Cairo in a Light Car."

BOLD lights and deep shadows fall across the columned façade of Altes Museum. The inscription upon the architrave has become but a Latin phrase; learned tongues and wise heads are concerned with it no more. The steps are touched with a concavity that tells of many footfalls—many visitors who seek to share the beauty which masters of brush and chisel have given enduring form.

But perhaps one of its greatest treasures is not to be found in the simple, dignified halls of its interior. No tablet records its story in bronze. It is written rather in the entire building itself, hidden between the stones, rooted in the very foundation. For Altes Museum marked the beginning of museums in Berlin.

Today more than a score of major museums in the capital of the Reich display great works of art where all may see. But, before the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the masterpieces of antiquity were but for the eyes of kings. Nor did kings always bother greatly about the objects of art scattered through their palaces. A visitor to the city, in 1786, recounts in a letter the neglected state in which the royal collection was kept. Walls and windows were incrusted with the dust of many months. Through broken panes, the dampness seeped and damaged many things. Yet this was to form the basis for the art collection of the Altes Museum itself.

For, in 1815, Friedrich Wilhelm III purchased several valuable collections of pictures and objects of art in Paris and England. The question arose where these collections were best to be placed. The king appointed a commission to find a suitable location. As the search was proceeding, Karl Friedrich Schinkel, the famous architect and painter, proposed the erection of a special art museum. He had been commissioned by the king to design the Lustgarten, the wide park square before the royal castle, and now the proposed museum was to fit into this plan.

But the builders who, in 1824, began to give form to the classic design which Schinkel conceived for this structure, facing southward toward the castle across the Lustgarten square, found no simple task. Courses of streams needed to be changed—thousands of piles were transported from the pine woods of the north and used for a foundational framework in the preparation of the site. And then, as the structure was completed, its austere treatment providing the simplicity of background which can be the only worthy frame for great works of art, a sentence in Latin was carved above the portals.

"Friedrich Wilhelm III," the translation reads, "established this resting place for the study of every kind of antique and of the free arts. 1828."

There was much criticism. The Latin wording was said to be heavy and not quite exact. Experts and savants were asked their opinion. The Academy of Science passed its judgment. The erudite gentlemen agreed that the inscription might not express perfection.

But they also agreed upon something far more significant.

It is, they declared, easier to criticize than to find something better—simpler to oppose the choice of the Latin words than to suggest shorter or more appropriate ones.

And so, while Altes Museum looks out across the Lustgarten at a city where a century has developed a deep appreciation of the art, the inscription remains, in weathered stone.

Fashions

The morns are meeker than they were,
The nuts are getting brown;
The berry's cheek is plumper,
The rose is out of town.

The maple wears a gayer scarf,
The field a scarlet gown.
Lest I should be old-fashioned,
I'll put a trinket on.

—EMILY DICKINSON, "Poems."

МЕДЛЕННАЯ БЫСТРОТА

Перевел с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В НАШИ напряженные дни деловой суетологи наблюдатель невольно может задаться вопросом: кто же собственно стяжает награду? Стремительные-ли, самонадеянные и торопливые, или же вдумчивые, смиренные и мудрые? Этот вопрос напоминает басню Эзопа о зайце и черепахе. Согласно этой древней сказке, черепаха однажды вызвала зайца на состязание. Черепаха тотчас же направилась к цели своим тихим, кропотливым ходом; заяц же очень уверенный в себе и в быстроте своих ног, решил, что может вздремнуть и все-таки успеть выиграть состязание. Но заяц заснался, а прилежная черепаха выиграла. Мораль этой басни, разумеется, очевидна.

Между тем, быстрота сама по себе не есть еще зло. Умение преодолевать ограничения времени и пространства посредством проявления живости, дальновидности и изобретательности может иметь много благих последствий. По мере того, как падают преграды незнания, люди открывают способы дающие им возможность работать более производительно и быстрее путешествовать и таким образом осуществлять большие начинания в меньшее количество времени. Впрочем, оценка достоинства всякой подобной деятельности может быть установлена только согласно точному определению блага подразумеваемого под словами Mrs. Eddy в "Miscellaneous Writings" (стр. 230): "То что мы суетимся с деловым видом не доказывает того, что мы много делаем."

Дело в том, что действительная быстрота часто проявляется в медленной деятельности. Вспомните в изобретение аэроплана, одного из скорейших современных способов передвижения. Подумайте о годах изысканий и опытов, которые понадобились для его усовершенствования, как орудия быстрого перелета. Это лишь один из многих примеров подтверждающих ту истину, что хорошо исполненным может быть только дело, доведенное до конца, и что для достижения такой цели осторожные и продуманные усилия более плодотворны, чем стремление достигнуть быстрых результатов.

Почему же люди торопятся? Не потому-ли, что в человеческой мысли живет верование в какое-то давление, в давление какой-то господствующей силы, давление своего несовершенства или своей нужды. Если-бы люди знали, что Бог всегда с ними, чтобы ими руководить и их поддерживать, так как Он уже поддерживает вселенную,—они были-бы свободны от угнетающего их верования в страх и в боязнь личной ответственности. Предположим, что мы могли-бы сказать и чувствовать, подобно Иисусу: "Отче, благодарю Тебя, что Ты услышал Меня." Разве такая уверенность не преисполнила-бы нас удовлетворяющим спокойствием? Это не избавило-бы нас от необходимости делать наше дело наилучшим образом; но это сняло-бы с нас гнетущее бремя забот и тревог, которые преследуют нас в наших занятиях.

К счастью для всех нас, истина бытия такова, что мы все по справедливости можем положиться на всемогущество Божие. Бог, божественная Любовь, есть единственная, первопричина, единственный творец. "Господня земля и все, что наполняет ее," с чувством торжества провозглашает Псалмопевец. Бог есть вечный Разум, безконечная Жизнь, совершенный Принцип, и Он управляет всем Своим духовным миром с абсолютной мудростью, с непогрешимым суждением и широко обеспечивая правильность всякой истинной деятельности. Бог наделяет людей умом, мудростью, суждением, добротою, талантами, верою, любовью и мужеством, чтобы все люди могли-бы постоянно проявлять эти качества. Итак, чтобы хорошо исполнять всякое дело, требуется не скорость, но использование божественных идей.

Мы не можем представить себе того что Иисус когда либо торопился, а между тем Он был самый плодотворный и самый успешный работник, какого мир когда-либо знал. Об одном случае мы читаем в одиннадцатой главе Евангелия от Иоанна: как Иисус, услышав, что Его друг Лазарь болен, несмотря на это, подождал еще два дня прежде, чем идти в Вифанию. В этой преднамеренной медлительности мы усматриваем духовную уверенность и внутреннее равновесие, которые всегда столь дивно проявлял Иисус. Это помогает нам понять, почему Он воскресил Лазаря из мертвых. Уверенность Иисуса всегда опиралась на могущество Бога и никогда на человеческое учение.

Христианская наука учит людей отворачиваться от плотского отношения к жизни со всей его шумихой, ведущей к дисгармонии, и преобрать в духовном сознании бытия, которое утверждается Богом. Только наши материальные чувства ощущают беспорядок и дисгармонию; духовное же чувство видит только совершенство и наделяет человека внутренним равновесием и мудростью, чтобы с ними идти навстречу требованиям каждого дня. В книге текста Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, дает на странице 521 следующее наставление: "Гармония и бессмертие людей неприкосновенны. Мы должны отказаться от противоположного предположения, что человек создан из материи,—и устремить наш взор на духовное положение сотворения мира, на то, что должно быть написано на нашем понимании и в нашем сердце 'алмазным острием' и пером ангела."

Истинный смысл того, как надо спешить, раскрывается перед нами по мере нашего освобождения от страхов, налагаемых на нас материальными чувствами. Полное осознание того, что Бог управляет всем, уничтожает всякую боязнь гнета, будь то гнет недостатка времени, гнет недостатка возможности, гнет через безпокойство нашего товарища по работе. В большой любви Бога к человеку заключается чудесное целительное, которое превыше всяких недостатков,— возрастающее, молитвенное осознание этого помогает нам работать более радостно, более производительно и более быстро.

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

Good-by to Angkor Wat

In gray March dawn we stood at the entrance of Angkor Wat veiled in darkness. The eastern sky flushed ever so little and out of the shadows rose the great lotus-bud towers. A moment later their silhouettes were painted in blue against streaks of tulip pink. As the sky brightened, the towers seemed to rush toward us. Then suddenly, for this is the tropics, it was golden daylight, and the towers a half mile away were among their earthly rivals, the nodding palm trees across the moat. We had come to say good-by to the temple, rather than a cheery *au revoir*. Not many persons can hope to visit Angkor twice. When leaving it—with only memories, which somehow become strangely unreal after being jostled by the sights of home and family and office desk—the conviction is inevitable that everything henceforth will fail to measure up to it.—RICHARD MAURICE ELLIOTT, in "The Sunny Side of Asia."

An Understanding of Children

From very early college days began to emerge that beautiful side of Lewis Carroll's character which afterwards was to be, next to his fame as an author, the one for which he was best known—his attitude towards children, and the strong attraction they had for him. I shall attempt to point out the various influences which led him in this direction; but if I were asked for one comprehensive word wide enough to explain this tendency of his nature, I would answer unhesitatingly—love. . . .

I think children appealed to him because he was preëminently a teacher, and he saw in their unspoiled minds the best material for him to work upon. In later years one of his favourite recreations was to lecture at schools on logic; he used to give personal attention to each of his pupils, and one can well imagine with what eager anticipation the children would have looked forward to the visits of a schoolmaster who knew how to make even the dullest subjects interesting and amusing.

Again, children appealed to his æsthetic faculties, for he was a keen admirer of the beautiful in every form. Poetry, music, the drama, all delighted him, but pictures more than all put together. I remember his once showing me "The Lady with the Lilacs," which Arthur Hughes had painted for him, and how he dwelt with intense pleasure on the exquisite contrasts of colour which it contained—the gold hair of a girl standing out against the purple of lilac-blossom. But with those who find in such things as these a complete satisfaction of their desire for the beautiful he had no sympathy. . . .

Again, the reality of children appealed strongly to the simplicity and genuineness of his own nature. I believe that he understood children even better than he understood men and women; civilization has made adult humanity very incomprehensible.—From "The Life and Letters of Lewis Carroll," by STUART DODGSON COLLINGWOOD.

Making Haste Slowly

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THESE busy days of much hurrying to and fro, the observer is apt to wonder to whom belongs the prize: to the impetuous, the self-righteous, and the hasty, or to the thoughtful, the humble, and the wise. This question reminds one of Æsop's fable of the hare and the tortoise. According to this ancient story, a tortoise once challenged a hare to a race. The tortoise began at once to make his slow, plodding way to the goal; but the hare, very sure of himself and of his ability as a runner, thought he could take a nap and still have time to win. But the hare overslept, and the persevering tortoise won. The moral, of course, is obvious.

Quickness, however, is not an evil. The ability to overcome the limitations of time and space through manifesting alertness, vision, and inventiveness must result in many blessings. As barriers of ignorance are broken down, men discover means whereby to work more efficiently, travel more speedily, and so to accomplish greater things in less time. A check on the worth of all such activity can be made, however, according to the standard of positive good implied in Mrs. Eddy's words in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 230), "Rushing around smartly is no proof of accomplishing much."

The fact of the matter is that effective haste is often made slowly. Consider the invention of the airplane, one of the fastest of modern transports. Think of the years of research and experiment which are requisite for the perfecting of it as a vehicle for rapid travel. This is only one of many examples of the truth that a work can be well done only when it is done in its completeness, and that to this end deliberate and thoughtful efforts are more fruitful than are hurried attempts to attain results.

Why is it that men hurry? Is it not because there obtains in human thought a belief in some kind of pressure—the pressure of domination, of incompleteness or lack? If men knew that God is always present to guide and sustain them, since He sustains the universe, they would be free from the pressing beliefs of fear and personal responsibility. Suppose one could say and realize, as did Jesus, "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me," would not such a conviction fill him with a satisfying peace? It would not relieve him from the necessity of doing the work before him in the best possible way, but it would lift the oppressive burden of care and anxiety which tends to disturb him as he goes about his business.

Fortunately for us all, the truth of being is such that we may rightly rely upon the omnipotence of God. God, divine Love, is the only cause and creator. "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof," as the Psalmist has triumphantly declared. God is eternal Mind, infinite Life, perfect Principle, and He governs His entire spiritual universe with absolute wisdom, with unerring judgment, and with plentiful provision for the rightness of all true activity. God provides intelligence, wisdom, discernment, kindness, ability, faith, love, and courage for all to manifest at all times. These divine ideas constitute man's ever available heritage. To do any work well, then, the requisite is not speed, but it is the using of divine ideas.

One cannot picture Jesus as ever having been hurried, and yet he was the most efficient and successful worker the world has known. On one occasion, as recorded in the eleventh chapter of John's Gospel, we read that even after hearing that his friend Lazarus was sick Jesus waited two days before he went to Bethany. In this deliberateness we find a hint of the spiritual certainty and poise which Jesus so wonderfully expressed; and we are led to understand why it was that he was able to raise Lazarus from the dead. Jesus' confidence rested in the power of God, never in human expediency.

Christian Science teaches men how to look away from a material sense of existence, with all its clamoring for haste and consequent discord, into the true or spiritual sense of being which is sustained by God. It is only material sense which sees confusion and inharmony; spiritual sense sees perfection, and so equips men with poise and wisdom whereby to meet the demands of each day. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, this instruction is given on page 521: "The harmony and immortality of man are intact. We should look away from the opposite supposition that man is created materially, and turn our gaze to the spiritual record of creation, to that which should be engraved on the understanding and heart 'with the point of a diamond' and the pen of an angel."

The true sense of making haste comes to one as he frees himself from the fears imposed by material sense. The full realization that God governs, destroys all fear of pressure, whether it be the pressure exerted by lack of time, lack of opportunity, or by the anxiety of a fellow worker. In God's great love for man there is a sublime majesty which, above all insufficiency; and the progressive, prayerful realization of this enables one to work more happily, more fruitfully, and more quickly.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian.]

The First Landing in Virginia

The second of July we found shoal water, which smelt so sweetly, and was so strong a smell, as if we had been in the midst of some delicate garden, abounding with all kinds of odoriferous flowers; by which we were assured that the land could not be far distant. And keeping good watch and bearing but slack sail, the fourth of the same month we arrived upon the coast, which we supposed to be a continent and firm land, and we sailed along the same one hundred and twenty English miles before we could find any entrance, or river issuing into the sea. The first that appeared unto us we entered, though not without some difficulty, and cast anchor about three arquebus-shot within the haven's mouth, on the left hand of the same; and after thanks given to God for our safe arrival thither, we manned our boats, and went to view the land next adjoining, and to take possession of the same in the right of the Queen's most excellent Majesty, as rightful Queen and Princess of the same, and after delivered the same over to your use, according to her Majesty's grant and letters patent, under her Highness's great Seal.

Which being performed, according to the ceremonies used in such enterprises, we viewed the land about us, being, whereas we first landed, very sandy and low toward the water side, but so full of grapes as the very beating and surge of the sea overflowed them. Of which we found such plenty, as well there as in all places else, both on the sand and on the green soil on the hills, as in the plains, as well on every little shrub, as also climbing toward the tops of high Cedars, that I think in all the world the like abundance is not to be found; and myself having seen those parts of Europe that most abound, find such difference as were incredible to be written.—From "Principall Navigations, Voyages, and Discoveries of the English Nation," by RICHARD HAKLUYT.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

by MARY BAKER EDDY

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MARKET STILL FALTERING AT CROSSROADS

Fluctuations Are of Minor Importance—Trading Continues Light

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—The stock market again spent its time faltering at the crossroads today.

The list showed some signs of taking the downward course again in the early trading, but selling soon subsided, and small losses were reduced or regained. By early afternoon the list was holding close to the levels of the previous close.

Stocks were still a point or so lower in the late trading. Gold mining issues were strong, Homestake retaining 16 points of its earlier gain of nearly 20.

Santa Fe, New York Central, Union Pacific, Lackawanna and Southern Pacific were off around a point. Delaware & Hudson broke 4. U. S. Steel, Westinghouse, American Can, Public Service, Standard of New Jersey and Standard of California lost about a point. American Telephone was a shade lower. Case broke nearly 3.

Transfers approximated 900,000 shares.

The reaction of the previous session had reduced the general price level to the area at which it met support in the reaction of early October, and traders were inclined to keep to the sidelines until it became clear whether those resistance levels would be broken. Brokers said that much of the selling in yesterday's late slump had apparently been for short account, but that discouraged liquidation had also been in evidence.

Few New Developments

New developments of a character to influence the list were meager. Estimates were being made in brokerage quarters that the weekly freight car loadings report would show the sharpest drop since the week of the Labor Day holiday, indicating rather clearly that the seasonal peak had been passed. Nevertheless, there were indications that the recent gains in general business were being fairly well maintained.

William A. Irvin, president of U. S. Steel, said during a plant inspection trip that business activity was showing real improvement. Dun's tabulation indicated that the volume of bank clearings was being well maintained.

Firming of the gold mining issues was presumably a reflection of the renewed slump in commodity prices. As other commodities decline, the value of gold increases. Gold mining stocks had quite a flurry while commodity prices were declining earlier in the year, but had been rather neglected during the recent stiffening of the price level.

Weak Bond Market

There were few signs of convalescence in the bond market today, and price uncertainties continued to make for caution on the part of most investors and traders.

The reverberations of the Frisco receivership were still echoing around the stock exchange, and some rail loans added a point or more to their losses of yesterday. Frisco maturities, however, were not so soft, relatively, as a number of other carrier obligations. The theory propounded by some dealers was that holders of various secondary loans were a trifle uneasy because of the feeling that more rail reorganizations may be under way before spring.

It was pointed out that the Frisco action was not at all unexpected, was entirely voluntary on the part of the road's officials and had for its purpose, principally, the speeding up of readjustment plans which had been announced some time ago and which seemed to be dragging.

Semi-speculative carrier issues were the weakest of the rail group, although there apparently was no great selling pressure exerted on this list and weakness was attributed largely to lack of bids. The principal losers included some liens of Allegheny Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, Chesapeake Corporation, St. Paul, Chicago & North Western, Southern Pacific and Southern. Canadian Pacific debenture 4s were up a point, but Santa Fe general 4s were easy.

The utilities and industrials showed little disposition to swim against the current. Declines were recorded by bonds of American & Foreign Power, International Telephone, Columbia Gas, Postal Telegraph, Shell Union Oil and others. Western Electric 5s firmed, as did Dodge Brothers 6s.

The foreign section was dull and irregular and United States Government bonds were inclined to drift fractionally lower.

GRAIN PRICES DROP TO LOWER LEVELS

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (AP)—With new quantities of stop-loss orders forced into execution by successive breaks in prices, wheat went lower and lower today.

Bottommost levels outdoing previous history were reached just before trading ended, Chicago December delivery reaching as low as 41⅞c a bushel. Downturns in values were in the face of indications of Canadian Government sponsored efforts to sustain the Winnipeg market by "pegging" prices. About 1,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat were bought at Winnipeg for export, but no interest was shown in United States wheat seeking an outlet overseas.

Wheat closed unsteady 1 to 1⅜ under yesterday's finish, corn unchanged to ⅛ to ¼ lower, oats ⅛ to ⅜ down and provisions at 5 to 10 cents advance.

BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS, Nov. 3—Principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France in francs (000 omitted) compare as follows:

	Oct. 28, '32	Oct. 21, '32
Gold	82,909,000	82,676,000
Sight balances abroad	2,981,000	2,910,000
Neg bills bot abroad	1,740,000	1,815,000
Comm bills, France	3,494,000	1,801,000
Adv agst securities	2,763,000	2,761,000
Neg bonds of st	6,620,000	6,620,000
Circulation	82,805,000	80,548,000
Tot cred cur accts	25,782,000	26,374,000
Treasury	2,430,000	631,000
Sinking fund	2,122,000	2,280,000
Private	20,929,000	23,267,000
Total sight liabilities	107,987,000	106,923,000
Ratio	76.78%	77.32%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Nov. 3	Nov. 2
24⅝	10	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	16½	16½	16½	..	
9½	1⅝		Adams Express	1100	3⅛	4¼	4¼	5	
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	400	9	8⅜	9	8⅜	
103½	30⅝	3	Air Reduction	700	50½	49⅜	49½	49⅜	
3½	⅛		Airway Elec App	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..	
16⅜	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juntau	1400	11¾	10¾	11⅜	10½	
8⅛	⅜		Alleghany Corp	700	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
8⅛	⅜		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	3	3	3	3½	
8	⅜		Allegh pf ww XL	100	3	3	3	..	
18	5¼		Alleghany Steel	10	9½	9½	9½	..	
88¼	42½	6§	Allied Chem	2400	69⅜	67¾	68½	69	
13⅜	4		Allis Chalmers	400	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
10	4½		Alpha Port Cem	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..	
15½	3½		Am Ag Ch Del	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..	
3½	5		Am Bank Note	200	10½	10¼	10½	11½	
9¾	1		Am Beet Sug pf	50	4	4	4	..	
17⅞	6½	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	10½	10	10	..	
23⅞	10¾	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	..	
31⅞	29⅝	4	Am Can	2400	49¼	48	48⅝	49	
17	3⅜		Am Car & Fdry	400	7¾	7½	7½	..	
37⅜	18	3§	Am Chicle	100	34	34	34	..	
8¼	2		Am Colortype	100	5	5	5	..	
27	11		Am Com Alcohol	400	19	18¾	18¾	19	
15¾	2¼		Am European	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..	
15	2		Am & For Pow	1500	6⅛	6	6⅛	6½	
13½	8		Am & For Pow 7	100	13	12	12	12⅞	
21¼	9¾		Am & For Pw 2nf	100	8½	8	8	8¾	
11⅝	4¼	2	Am Hide	400	7	6¾	6¾	7	
12	2⅛		Am International	1100	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅝	
15¼	3⅝		Am Locomotive	400	7¾	7	7	6⅞	
49	19	7	Am Loco pf	400	26⅛	25	25	26½	
32	6½		Am Metal 6%	70	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	
9¼	1½		Am Metal	100	3½	3½	3½	4⅞	
12¾	3		Am Power & Lt	1200	7¾	7¼	7¼	8⅛	
58	15⅛	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	30	
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	400	24	23	23	24	
12¼	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	1400	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6½	
18½	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	1100	9½	9	9⅛	9⅜	
27¼	7⅜	..	Am Smelting & Ref	2100	13⅜	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	44	44	44	45	
15⅜	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	200	6¼	5½	5½	6½	
36⅜	20	2½§	Am Stores	100	34	34	34	33¾	
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	..	
90	45	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	78	75	75	75	
137⅞	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	4400	100	98⅝	99⅞	98⅜	
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	400	20¼	19	19¼	20¼	
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	400	16⅜	16½	16⅜	17¼	
10	1⅝	..	Am Woolen	400	4⅜	4	4	4½	
30⅞	15¼	..	Am Woolen pf	400	24½	23¾	23¾	24¼	
19⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	2400	8½	8	8¼	8½	
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	100	9½	9½	9½	9	
61	24	7	Armour Del pf	400	38	36	36	39	
2¾	⅜	..	Armour Ill A	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜	
3	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
15⅞	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	400	7	6⅜	6⅜	7	
3⅞	1	..	Arnold Constable	400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛	
3	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
11	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	5¾	5½	5½	5¾	
94	17⅛	..	Atchison T&SF	3100	37⅝	37⅜	36⅞	36⅞	
76	35	5	Atchison pf	400	64	63	63	64	
43	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	400	18½	18	18	19	
21	7⅜	1	Atl Refining	1100	15¾	15¼	15¼	15⅝	
25⅞	7½	..	Atlas Powder	100	9½	9½	9½	10	
157⅜	28¼	4§	Auburn Auto	3700	38¾	37½	38¼	38¼	
7⅝	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1400	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼	

—B—

12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	400	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜	
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	16⅞	15⅝	15⅝	16⅜	
21⅜	2⅜	..	Balt & Ohio	1000	11½	10¾	11⅛	11¼	
91	50	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	75	75	75	..	
30	10	6⅓	Barker2Bros pf	40	10⅝	10	10	..	
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	400	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	4⅛	
43⅓	13	..	Beatrice Cream	200	11	10½	10½	11	
45	22¼	2	Beech Creek	10	29	29	29	..	
8⅞	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	400	5⅛	4¾	4¾	5¼	
18⅜	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	1900	9	8½	9	8⅝	
24⅞	5¼	..	Best & Co	400	11	10½	10½	11	
20⅜	5¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	2100	16⅜	15⅜	16¼	16⅞	
18	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	200	32⅜	32	32	32¼	
22¼	4	..	Bohn Alum & Br	400	10	10	10	..	
43⅛	20	2	Borden	1400	24½	23½	24¼	23⅞	
14⅛	3⅞	..	Borg Warner	200	7½	7	7	7⅞	
9¾	4	..	Boston & Maine	100	8	8	8	8½	
17⅜	4¼	..	Briggs Mfg	400	4½	4½	4½	4½	
10½	2	1	Briggs & Strat	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
50¼	11⅛	..	Brooklyn Man T	1100	20⅜	19½	19⅞	20	
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	59½	59	59	59½	
38	20	3	Brown Shoe	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	31⅛	
119½	100	7	Brown Shoe pf	50	103	103	103	..	
4½	1⅛	..	Brunswick-Balke	300	2	2	2	2⅛	
7¼	1½	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	3½	3¼	3¼	..	
10⅜	2½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	5½	5¼	5⅜	..	
8¼	2	..	Bullard	200	3½	3½	3½	3½	
9¼	1½	..	Burroughs Add	400	8	7⅞	8	8	
65	7¼	7	Bush Term deb	20	11	11	11	11	
17⅜	4	..	Butte & Superior	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	
24⅞	7	..	Byers	1100	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	12⅝	

—C—

9¼	2½	..	Campbell Wy&C	200	4½	4¼	4⅜	..	
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	3¼	3¼	3⅜	3¼	
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	400	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
20⅝	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	10000	13½	12¾	13	12⅝	
65⅛	16¼	..	Case Thresh	17500	33⅞	31⅝	32⅞	35	
13⅞	4⅛	.50	Caterpillar Trac	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½	
12⅝	1⅛	..	Celanese Corp	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7	
2¼	⅛	..	Celotex ct	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	..	
20½	7¾	1½	Central Aguirre	500	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	14¾	
33¾	13	2	Cerro de Pasco	400	7	6½	6½	6¾	
90	45	7	Chesapeake Corp	2000	12½	11¾	12	12⅜	
137⅞	70¼	9	Chgo & Ohio	13000	20¼	19¼	20	20¼	
53⅝	14¼	..	Chi & Gt West	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3	
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	800	6¾	6¼	6¼	7⅛	
4½	⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	2¼	2	2	..	
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2000	3	2¾	3	3	
14½	2	..	Chi & N western	2500	5¾	5	5⅜	5¾	
31	5	..	Chi & N west pf	100	9	9	9	9	
12¼	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	8	8	8	8	
16⅝	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	500	5½	4¾	4¾	5¾	
24½	2	..	Chi R I&P 6%	100	6	6	6	6	
27½	4¼	..	Chi R I&P pf	200	8	8	8	8⅜	
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	110	7⅝	7¼	7¼	7⅝	
10	6	..	Chile Copper	10	8	8	8	8	
21⅝	5	1	Chrysler	16000	13⅝	12⅜	12⅜	13	
68	44½	6½	City Ice & Fuel	100	11	11	11	11	
68	44½	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	49½	44½	43½	44½	
21½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	200	13	13	13	13	
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	83¼	83¼	83¼	..	
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	100	4½	4½	4½	5	
11¾	2	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	6	6	6	6	
12⅞	4¼	2c	Colo & Southern	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	..	
21	4⅛	1	Columbia Gas	6000	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	11½	
7⅞	40	6	Columbia G pf A	200	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	..	
41⅞	12	2	Columbian Carb	1200	24	23	23½	23½	
11	3⅝	..	Comm Credit	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5	
21¼	11½	1¾	Comm Invest pf 7%	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	..	
28	11⅜	3	Comm Cred A	200	25	25	25	25	
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	12	12	12	11⅞	
101	88	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	10	100	100	100	..	
13⅞	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	4000	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8⅞	
64¾	20	7	Comwlth & So	5500	27⅜	27	27	27⅝	
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	800	47¾	47	47½	49½	
21⅜	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	400	9¼	9	9¼	9½	
5⅞	⅛	..	Consol Film Ind	200	3	3	3	..	
68⅜	31½	4	Consol Gas	12800	53⅞	52½	53⅜	53¾	
98¼	72⅜	5	Consol Gas pf	900	95¼	95	95¼	95¼	
10⅞	4¾	1	Consol Laundries	200	4¼	4½	4½	4¾	
9	4	..	Consol Oil	10000	6⅛	6	6	6⅛	
1⅜	⅛	..	Consol Textile	200	⅝	½	½	½	
2½	⅜	..	Container A	200	1	1	1	..	
6	2⅞	..	Cont Bawing A	100	4	4	4	..	
1⅜	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	100	¾	¾	¾	¾	
41	17⅝	2	Cont Can	1400	33	31½	32½	31¾	
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	500	14¼	13⅞	14½	14½	
3¾	⅝	..	Cont Motors	200	2	2	2	2	
9¾	3⅝	..	Cont Oil	1200	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝	
57⅝	24¾	3	Corn Products	4500	48½	46⅝	48⅜	47¾	
140	99	7	Corn Prod pf	420	132	131½	132	135	
8⅜	1½	..	Cory	200	3¾	3½	3½	3½	
26½	13½	2§	Cream of Wheat	1000	24	23	23⅜	22½	
16	7⅞	..	Crown Cork & S	1200	17	15¼	16¾	15⅞	
25⅛	17⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	25	25	25	25	
6	2	..	Crown Zellerback	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..	
49¾	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	10	23	23	23	23	
3⅛	⅜	..	Cuba Co	1000	1½	⅞	⅞	1¼	
31	7	..	Curtis Publishing	500	12⅜	12	12	..	
3¼	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	18000	2	1¾	1⅞	2	
4¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	500	3	3	3	3	
12	3½	..	Cutler-Hammer	200	6	6	6	..	

—D—

9¼	1	..	Davison Chem	300	3½	3½	3½	3⅝	
15¼	6¾	.40	Deere & Co pf	200	9	9	9	9	
92½	32	..	Del & Hudson	200	57	54	54	59½	
143⅞	81½	..	Del Lack & W	24500	25	22¼	24	24⅝	
122	54	6	Detroit Edison	700	78	77	77	77½	
16⅜	7	..	Devoe & Rey A	200	12½	12½	12½	13½	
19⅛	12	1	Diamond Match	2000	18⅜	18	18	18	
12¼	7½	1.30	Dome Mines	1000	11⅞	11⅛	11¾	11½	
18½	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	500	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	15	
18⅝	5	.75	Douglas Aircraft	1200	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	
59¾	22	2	Du Pont de Nem	16500	32½	31⅛	31½	31⅝	
105⅛	80¾	6	Du Pont deb	700	98⅜	98	98	98¾	
98⅛	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	98	98	98	97	

—E—

87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	2800	48⅜	47¼	48⅜	48	
125	64¾	6	Eastman Kod pf	20	114	112¾	112¾	..	
9⅞	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	
32⅜	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	3000	15¾	15¼	15½	16	
2½	⅛	..	Elec Boat	300	1	1	1	1	
7	⅞	..	Elec Mus Ind	400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	5000	7	6⅝	6⅞	6¾	
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow ¾ L pf	400	22½	22	22	..	
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	16½	16½	16½	18	
33¾	12⅝	2	Elec Sto Battery	500	24	23	23⅛	24⅛	
57	18	5½	Engineers PS ww	100	35¼	35¼	35¼	..	
11¾	2	..	Erie RR	200	6	5⅞	5⅞	6	
7¼	2	2c	Eureka Vacuum	400	5	4½	5	..	
15⅞	2⅜	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	7½	7½	7½	7¼	
2½	½	..	Evans Products	200	1	1	1	1	

—F—

6⅛	2¾	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	3⅛	3	3	3	
15¾	6½	.60	Fed Dept Stores	200	10¼	10¼	10½	..	
3⅝	1⅛	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	1½	1⅜	1⅜	..	
2⅜	⅛	..	Fed Screw W	100	¾	¾	¾	..	
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	200	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾	
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	300	14	13¼	13½	13½	
18⅞	10½	1	Firestone T & R	100	12	12	12	11⅞	
68	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	200	56½	56½	56½	55½	
54¼	35	2½	First Nat Stores	200	48	47	47	47¼	
2⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..	
10	4¼	..	Florsheim Shoe	200	7	7	7	..	
15⅞	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	600	7½	7	7	7⅛	
22⅜	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	300	17⅞	17¾	17¾	17¾	
7¼	1	..	Foundation	300	3	3	3	..	
5⅞	1	..	Fox Film A	700	2½	2¾	2½	..	
26⅞	10	2	Freeport Texas	400	21	20¾	21	21	
26	2⅛	..	Fuller pf pf	200	24	23	24	24	

—G—

6⅛	5⅜	..	Gamewell	10	9½	9½	9½	..	
5½	1½	..	Gen Am Inv	100	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	
35⅜	9½	10	Gen Am Tnk Car	900	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	15	
19⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	1200	13⅛	13	13	13⅜	
25⅜	3¾	..	Gen Cable pf	20	10	10	10	10¼	
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	4600	14½	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
11⅞	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11⅝	11½	11½	11⅝	
49½	19⅞	2	Gen Foods	2400	27¾	26⅝	26¾	27	
2¾	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	1⅛	1	1	1⅛	
24¾	3	6	Gen G & E cv pf	200	13½	12⅝	13½	13½	
30	5¼	7	Gen Gas & E 7% A	170	25	24	24¾	24¼	
40	5¼	8	Gen Gas & E 8% A	10	33	33	33	..	
48½	28	3	Gen Mills	100	41	41	41	41	
95⅝	26	1	Gen Mills pf	600	91⅝	91	91	..	
24⅝	7⅝	3	Gen Motors	19600	12⅜	11⅞	12	12	
87¼	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	76½	76½	76½	..	
14	2½	..	Gen Print Ink	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..	
60	27¼	6	Gen Print Ink pf	160	57	56¾	57	60	
7⅛	1	..	Gen Pub Service	100	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
28⅝	6⅛	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	12½	12½	12½	12¾	
2¼	¼	..	Gen Realty	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..	
23	8	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	100	16	16	16	..	
24½	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1600	16¾	16	16½	16½	
10⅜	3⅛	..	Glidden	700	5½	5	5⅛	5	
76	25	7	Glidden ppf	10	67	67	67	68	
8	2⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	5	4⅞	5	5	
20⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	4900	15⅞	14¾	14¾	15½	
12⅜	2¼	..	Goodrich	7600	5¾	5	5⅛	5	
35¼	7	..	Goodrich pf	100	13⅜	13¾	13¾	13¾	
29⅜	5½	..	Goodyear	900	14¾	13⅝	14¾	13⅞	
69½	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	200	40	40	40	..	
30¾	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	900	22	20½	22	20⅞	
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	2200	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9¾	3½	..	Grand Union	1100	5¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
25¼	22	3	Grand Un pf	400	31½	31½	31½	32¼	

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Nov. 3	Nov. 2
30¼	14⅛	1	Grant (WT)	2700	20½	19⅛	20	20¾	
25	5⅛	..	Great Nor pf	300	10½	10	10	9½	
13¼	5	..	Great Nor Ore	200	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
12	3¼	..	Great West Sug	020	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅛	
83	48	7	Great W Sug pf	200	74	74	74	..	
2¾	⅛	..	Grigsby-Grunow	500	1	1	1	1	
21⅛	2½	..	Gulf States Steel	200	10½	10	10	10	

—H—

4¼	⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	1700	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2	
28	7	..	Hahn D S pf	200	15½	15½	15½	15½	
12	3	..	Hamilton Watch	60	4⅛	4	4	..	
30	20	..	Hamilton W pf	10	22	22	22	..	
3½	1	..	Hayes Body	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜	
83	42½	6	Hershey Choc	100	53⅞	53⅞	56⅛	53	
62	30	5	Holland Furnace	600	7	7	7	7¼	
152	110	10b	Homestake M	5400	132	133¼	149¼	132¾	
4½	1	..	Houda

BANK JOURNAL SEES THE END OF DEFLATION

Statistical Evidences of Improvement—Crest of Fall Gain

While the markets have given a poor account of themselves recently, the financial situation has continued to improve and the general trend of business has been steadily, although somewhat unevenly, toward higher levels, the current review of the American Bankers Association Journal finds.

"As we enter November we are passing the crest of normal seasonal industrial expansion and it is only natural to expect a decreased rate of production and distribution," the Journal says. "However, it is possible to conclude that, just as three months ago we witnessed the breaking of the chain of financial deflation, so in this latter period we witnessed the definite end of business deflation.

"This does not mean that the level of business activity in the last few weeks has been high as compared with normal standards. It means that the continuity of the decline has been interrupted and for the first time in four years we have seen at least a moderate fall business recovery."

Striking Developments

Statistical evidences of improvement cited are as follows:

"1. Most of the important general indices of business rose for two months in succession, in August and September—the first time this has occurred since the spring of 1931 and the first time in the fall since 1928.

"2. The Bureau of Labor Statistics showed in August the first monthly rise in employment since the depression began. More recently in New York State, the industrial commissioner reported the second successive monthly rise in employment during September, when the number of workers in manufacturing industries increased 6.3 per cent and pay rolls 9.3 per cent.

"3. Steel ingot production in September showed its first upturn since May, while unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation showed the second successive rise in the same period following a steady decline covering the previous 16 months.

"4. The weekly rate of steel production as estimated rose from a low of 13 per cent capacity in mid-summer to 19½ per cent the middle of October.

"5. Car loadings increased from a low weekly rate of 489,000 in July to 622,000 in the first week of last month.

"6. Electric power production, which touched 1,415,000,000 kilowatt hours in the week ended Aug. 13, increased to 1,646,000,000 kilowatt hours the first week of October.

Standard Indices

"These examples of industrial recovery are offered not because they are sensational but they are the indices regarded as standard.

"Supporting the fall rise in business has been a steadily improving banking and financial position. Bank failures have fallen to nominal figures, and the daily records of the Treasury have shown recently a declining demand for Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds. Looking in another direction, loans on life insurance policies were reported to have declined in September to about 66 per cent of the peak reached in June.

"Stressing banking improvement have been rising gold stocks and declining currency circulation and member bank borrowings at the Federal Reserve, one of the most striking changes in banking. Following the collapse of the gold standard in England a year ago, when gold started moving out of this country at a rapid rate, rediscounts, then amounting to $328,000,000, rose by Dec. 30 to $1,024,000,000. The Glass- Steagall bill, which made it unnecessary for member banks to borrow to replace gold losses, was the beginning of the liquidation of this situation and by Oct. 5 rediscounts had fallen to $333,000,000."

CHICAGO BANKS MAY CUT DEPOSIT RATES

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Chicago Tribune says a meeting of Chicago bankers will be held to vote on a proposal to reduce interest rates on savings deposits from 3 to 2 per cent.

The Tribune says the banks have been considering the step for months, but hesitated to take action because of possible criticism. The steady increase in deposits since, however, has brought the question to a head, the newspaper states, as the banks have become "glutted with cash."

DIVIDENDS

General Motors Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Dec. 12, 1932, to stock of record Nov. 11, 1932. In addition, the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share was declared on the $5 preferred stock, payable Feb. 1, 1933, to stockholders of record Jan. 9, 1933.

Eastern Utilities Associates declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the common shares, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 28.

Directors of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company voted and authorized the distribution of the regular scale of dividends for the full year 1933. This action on the part of the directors is the seventy-first authorization of dividend returns to policyholders, an unbroken record.

American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 1st preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

United Aircraft & Transport Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on remaining shares of the stock outstanding, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 10.

Jantzen Knitting Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 25.

Imperial Oil, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 12½ cents, payable Dec. 1 in Canadian funds to stock of record Nov. 15.

Cabot Manufacturing Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 3.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 5.

ROAD'S LOADINGS RISE

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—Freight loadings of the Chicago & North Western Railroad in October totaled 105,758 cars, the largest since October, 1931. They compared with 87,480 in September and 127,617 a year ago.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	88⅝	88⅛
Adams Express 4s '48	62¼	62⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	22⅛	21
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	18¼	18
Aleghany Corp 5s '50	13½	12⅝
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	29¾	28⅝
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	73	72⅞
Amer Smelting 5s '47	85⅛	85⅛
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	105¾	105⅝
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104¾	104⅛
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103	102⅝
Amer T&T 5s '65	103	102¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	1 01½	106¼
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '34	90⅜	90
Amer Writing Paper 6s	42	42
Armour & Co 4½s '39	79¾	79
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	70½	69
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	82¾	81
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	90⅜	90
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	89⅜	89⅜
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	94¼	94¼
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	81	81
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	98¼	98¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	76¼	76
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	56⅜	56⅜
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	60⅞	59⅜
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	29	28
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	42½	42½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	82	82
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	41	41
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	46	46
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106⅞	106¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107⅛	107⅛
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	84	83
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	95	95
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	12	12
Buffalo Ed 4½s E '52	105¼	105
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	83¾	83½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	70⅛	70⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	89¼	89
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	88⅞	88⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	88½	88⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	88⅛	88
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	91	90⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	95	94
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	94¾	94½
Can North 4½s '35	98⅛	98⅛
Can North deb 7s '40	103¼	103
Can Pacific deb 4s	70	68⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '46	80	80
Can Pacific 5s '54	83½	83½
Can South 5s A '62	90⅛	90⅛
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	19⅞	19
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	91	90
Cen Pacific 5s '60	59	58
Certainteed 5½s '48	26½	25½
Ches Corp 5s '47	60½	59
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95⅜	95¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	103¾	103
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	86⅛	86⅛
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	89⅛	89⅛
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	88	88
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	12½	11¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	41	40
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	56⅞	56⅞
Chicago M StP&&Pac adj 2000	7⅛	6¾
Chicago M StP&&Pac 5s '75	23⅛	22½
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	48¼	48¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	21¼	21¼
Chicago & Nw 4¼s cv '49	16¾	15⅞
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	21½	21
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	62¼	61⅞
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	34	32⅜
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	18¼	17⅜
Chicago Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	50	49
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	30	29⅞
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	97½	97¼
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	103⅛	103⅛
Chile Copper 5s '47	33	33
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	101½	101½
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	75½	75½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	47	45⅜
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	80	80
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	78¼	77
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	80	80
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	78⅛	78
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	96	96
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95	95
Con Gas 5s '57	101⅞	101⅜
Con Gas 4½s '51	96½	96⅜
Con Gas deb 5½s '45	105⅛	105
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104½	103¾
Container Corp 6s '46	33	33
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	84¼	84
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	25½	25⅜
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	90½	90
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	91	90½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	40	38⅝
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	15¼	15
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	22¼	21½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96½	96½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102½	101¼
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101¾	101¼
Detroit Ed 5s '52	100⅜	100⅜
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	87¾	87⅜
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103⅜	103
Duquesne P & L 4½s B '57	104⅜	103⅞
Erie R R ref 5s '67	27	26½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	26⅞	26
Fre Elk Mo Val 6s '33	71	71
Gannett 6s '43	77	76
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅝	102⅝
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103	103
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3	3
Goodrich 6s '45	54⅜	54⅛
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	79⅛	79
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	78½	77½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	101	101
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	103⅝	101¼
Great Northern 4½s '61	79	79
Great Northern 5s '72 C	50	50
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	53	51
Great Northern 7s '36 A	06⅞	03
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	46	45¼
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	49	48
Hudson Coal 5s '62	41	40½
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	104⅛	104⅛
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	81½	81
Humble Oil 5s '37	102	102
Il Central 4s '52	62½	62⅛
Ill Central 4¾s '66	35	34⅛
Ill Central 6½s '34	65	63
Ill Central CL&NO 4½s '63	40	40
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	44⅞	43
Il Central W Lines	63¾	63¼
Il Steel deb 4½s '40	101	101
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	43	42
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	46½	46
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	15	15
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	54½	53½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 ct	54	54
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	67½	63½
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	15	15
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	43	43
Int Paper 6s '55	14½	14
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	23¾	20¼
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	32¾	32¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	32	31½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	39½	38¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	34¼	34¼
Kan City Pt&&Mem 4s '36	47	47
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	101¾	101¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	89	88½
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	75	75
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	90¼	90
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	64½	64
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	75	75
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	68	60
Long Island rfg 4s '49	84	84
Long Island deb 5s '37	92½	92½
Louis Arkansas & Tex 5s '69	33	33
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104	103¾
L&N uni 4s '40	83½	83
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	62	60
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	23	22
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	71	70
Metro Edison 4½s '68	79¼	79¼
Metro Edison 5s '53	96½	96
Metro Water 5½s '50	69½	69½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95¼	95¼
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	75½	75½
Mo K & T 4½s '78	58⅛	58
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	34½	34½
Mo K & T pi 5s A '62	62½	61¼
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	13⅞	14
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	26¾	26¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	26⅝	26
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	26	26
Mo Pac 5s I. '81	26	26
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	13¼	12½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	85⅛	85
Montana Power 5s A '62	65½	65½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	87¼	87
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	80	79¼
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	50½	50½
Nat Dairy Prod 5s '48	85⅛	84½
Nat Steel 5s	78	77
New Eng T&T 5s '52	107	107
N J Pwr & Lt 4½s '60	83	83
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	61	61
N O T & M 5½s '54	26	25
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	72⅞	72⅛
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	69	68
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	43	43
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	48¼	48⅛
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	56½	55⅜
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	69¼	69¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	17¼	17
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	22⅛	21
NY Chi & StL 6s A '40 rct	33	32½
NY Edison 5s C '51	105	105
NY Edison 5s '44	106¼	106
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	112	112
NY GELH&P 5s '48	99¾	99½
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	50	50
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	49⅞	49⅞
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	101¾	101¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	100⅛	100⅛
NY Steam Corp 5s '47	108¾	108¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103	102¾
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	65	65
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	100¼	100¼
Norf & W div 4s '44	94¼	94
North Am Co 5s '61	82	82
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	61¼	60
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	82⅛	82
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101¼	101¼
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	48⅜	48⅜
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	100	100
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	100⅛	100⅛
Ore Wash R & N 4s '61	81½	81
Owens Ill Glass 5s	98	98
Pa Gas & Elec 5s '42	102⅝	102⅝
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	105	105
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	30⅝	30½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	30	30
Paramount Public 5½s '50	17⅜	17⅛
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53 ct	20	20
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	17	17
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	18¼	18¼
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	38	38
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	90⅜	90⅜
Penn aRilroad con 4s '48	91	91
Pen Railroad 4½s D '70	64⅛	64
Pen Railroad gen 4½s '65	80½	80
Pen Railroad 5s '64	83½	82½
Pen Railroad gold 6½s '36	99½	99¼
Peoples Gas LC& (Chi) 5s '47	102	102
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	70	70
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	84½	84
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	94¼	94¼
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	100	100
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	78¼	78¼
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	54¼	54⅛
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	31¼	30½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	95⅛	95⅛
Pure Oil 5½s '40	70¼	70⅛
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102	102
Purity Baking 5s '48	53½	53½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 5s '44	29	29
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	28⅞	28⅞
St Louis IM&S 4 R&G div '33	50	50
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	11	10¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	9⅛	9
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	11	10½
StP M&M 6s	97	97
StP M&M 4½s '33	95	94¾
StP M&M Pac	78	78
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	99	98½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	38	38
Shell Pipe 5s '52	78½	78
Shell Union 5s '47	76	75
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	78	77
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	92½	92½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96	95½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '36	102	102
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	101¾	101⅜
Smith A O 6½s '33	99¾	99¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	75	75
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	46	45¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	45	45
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	47	46
Southern Pac SF Ter 4s '50 reg	78	78
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	24⅝	23½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	31⅞	31⅞
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105¾	105⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¼	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96	95⅝
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	98	98
Texas Corp 5s '44	89¾	89½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	47½	47½
Third Av rfg 4s '60	40½	40½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	21	21
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	55¾	55¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	96	96
Union Pacific 4s '68	78½	78½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	82	82
Union Pacific 5s	100	100
United NJ RR 4s	96	95¾
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	63½	60
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	67½	66
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	102¾	102¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	28	27¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	31½	31
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	3	2⅛
Va El & Pow 5½s	101½	101½
Wabash RR 4½s '78	7¼	7¼
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	61	61
Wabash RR 5s D '60	7¼	7¼
Walworth 6s '45	27	27
Warner Sugar rfg 7s '39	2¾	2¾
Wash Water 5s	105	104
Western Electric 5s '44	100¼	100
Western Union 6½s '36	80	80
Western Union 5s '60	58½	56½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	85½	85½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	67	67
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	66	66

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Nov 3	Nov 2
3½s '47	101.19	101.17	101.17	101.10
1st 4¼s '47	102.10	102.7	102.7	102.9
1st 4¼s reg	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.4
4th 4¼s '38	103.17	103.13	103.15	103.15
US 3s '55	96.15	96.6	96.6	96.13
US 3½s '49	97.31	97.26	97.28	97.29
US 3½s '43 March	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.4
US 3½s '43 June	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.7
US 3½s '47	103.26	100.24	101.10	101.12
US 3½s '56	102.14	102.7	102.8	102.14
US 4s '54	104	104	104	104.1
US 4¼s '52	107.4	107	107.2	107.2

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	17⅞	17⅞
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	91	91
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	7⅞	7⅞
Antioquia 7s A '45	9	9
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	48⅞	48⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	52	52
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	51⅞	51⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	51¾	51¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	52⅜	51
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	52	50⅞
Australia 4½s '58	70¾	70½
Australia 5s '55	78⅜	78
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	47	47
Austria Hydro 6½s	35¾	33½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91½	91½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	49½	49⅛
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96¼	96
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	99½	99⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	103¼	102¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	102¼	102
Bergen 5s '60	73	73
Berlin (City) 6s '58	37	36½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	41	40½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	49⅝	49⅝
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	46	46
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	46	46
Berlin Elec 6s '55	48½	48¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	5¼	5¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	6½	6½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104	103⅞
Brazil (Fed Ry) 7s '52	16½	16⅛
Brazil 6⅓s '27-'57	17½	17½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	21⅞	21
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	59	59
Brisbane 5s '57	68½	65⅝
Brisbane 5s '58	66	66
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	27⅜	27⅜
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	99½	99¼
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	87½	87½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	99⅞	99⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	7¾	7½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	7½	7⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	7¼	7⅛
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	8⅛	8⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '43	7¼	7⅛
Chilean Loan 7s '60	4¼	4
Christiania (City) 6s '54	85	85
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	25	25
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	32½	32½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	33	33
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	33	33
Copenhagen (City) 5½s '53	69	69
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	74	74
Corboda (City) 7s '37	23½	23½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39¾	39⅝
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	99¼	99¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	74¾	74¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	90	90
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	54	54
Duke Price Power 6s '66	43⅝	43½
Dutch El 6s '47	100¾	100½
Dutch El sf 6s '62	100¼	100¼
Estonia Bank 7s '67	45	45
Fiat 7s '46 war	91⅛	91
Finland 5½s '58	63	63
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	67	67
French (Rep) 7s '49	116⅛	115½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	121½	121½
German 7s '49	69¼	68⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	51¼	50½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	45½	45½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	46	45½
Germ Cen Ac Bk 7s '50	54¼	54¼
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rcts	33¾	33¼
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	49¼	49⅛
Greek 7s '64	33	33
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	80	80
Harpen 6s '49 ww	53⅜	53⅜
Hungary (Kingd) 7½s A '44	38⅜	38⅜
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	28	28
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	87	86½
Italy (King) 7s '51	96¾	96½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	49⅜	49⅜
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	20½	20½
Karstadt 6s '43	26¾	26¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	14¼	14
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	48⅜	48⅛
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	77⅜	77⅜
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104	103⅞
Mtg Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	42	42
Milan (City) 6½s '52	81⅜	81¼
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	14⅜	14⅜
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	94½	94
New South Wales 5s '57	75	75
New South Wales 5s '58	74	74
North German Lloyd 6s '47	41	41
Norway (Kingd) 6s '43	86¾	86¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	87	87
Norwegian El 5½s '57	69⅛	69⅛
Nuremberg 6s '52	36½	36½
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	72	72
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	46	45½
Oriental Dev El 5½s '53	52½	52
Uernambuco (State) 7s '47	5⅛	5
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	5	5
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	5	4⅞
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	54	54
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	60⅞	60⅞
Prussia 6½s '51	44	43⅛
Prussia 6s '52	41	41
Queensland (State) 6s '47	86	86
Queensland (State) 7s '41	96	96
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	54¾	54¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	47	47
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	38	37½
Rhinelbe 7s '46	40¼	40¼
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	10¼	10¼
Rome (City) 6½s '52	84½	83¼
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	100	100
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	85½	85½
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	19¾	19¾
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	10	10
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	55	55
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	44	44
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	50	50
Saxon State 7s '45	63⅞	63⅞
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	19	18¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	21½	19
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	37	37
Siemens 6½s '51	58⅝	58⅝
Silesia Ek 6s '47	40½	40½
Sydney 5½s '55	69¼	69¼
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	96¼	95⅞
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104½	104⅛
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	46	46
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	37	36¾
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	50⅝	49¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105¼	105⅛
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	34	34
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	35	34⅛
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	32½	32½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	32	32
Vienna 6s '52	49¼	49
Westphalia El 6s '53	36	36

ELECTRIC OUTPUT RISES

Continued improvement in conditions in the Associated Gas & Electric System was reflected in the electric output of 50,886,459 units (kwh) for the week ended Oct. 22 as compared with 50,115,807 units in the preceding seven days. It was the highest net output, excluding sales to other utilities, reported by the Associated System since the week of Feb. 20.

BUDD MANUFACTURING LOSS

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3—Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company reports net loss for the quarter ended Sept. 30 after charges of $399,491, compared with a net loss of $253,213 a year before. Net loss after charges for the nine months was $1,253,978, compared with a net loss of $122,647 a year before.

Business Gains In Various Districts

ONE of the most optimistic statements that has appeared in recent weeks was that of R. J. Hamilton, president of the American Radiator Company, on Tuesday. He predicted an upward trend of building in 1933 and a "future greater and more prosperous than industry has ever before known." He asserted that the demand for housing had not been extinguished by the depression, but merely pent up, and its release will be facilitated by the new system of Federal Home Loan Banks.

From Cleveland, Ohio, comes the statement that business in the Fourth Federal Reserve District has been steadily increasing in the last six weeks. The uptrend, the first in four seasons, was greater than seasonal, and shows itself in expanding pay rolls, increased retail and wholesale sales, and increased coal mining operations.

A Chicago dispatch states that the packing house business in September experienced an 8 per cent gain in production, while employment and pay rolls increased, according to the Federal Reserve Bank in that district. The increase was 7 per cent above September, 1931, and 5 per cent above the 1922-31 average.

HEAVY BUYING OF HIDES THIS WEEK AT HIGHER PRICES

The International Shoe Company, Endicott Johnson Corporation and United States Leather Company are reported to be the large buyers who entered

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Sophomore Strategy

A Knollslea Story

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

A SOPHOMORE indignation meeting was being held in Bunny's and Judy's room. Girls were three deep on the two beds, in rows along the wide old-fashioned window sills, on the two dress boxes, and one perched upon the tall chest of drawers. In fact, the only available vacant spot was a chair. No one had felt it quite came up to the occasion.

"It wouldn't be so bad if the 'sophs' had always had the assistant in the history department as a teacher," Mary Ellen complained. "But it makes us seem so childish and unimportant to be given somebody new and lumped in with the 'freshies' and lower school."

"I looked forward all last year to having Miss Wells," exclaimed Helen with exasperation. "It isn't fair."

"Well, I'm no good at history anyhow," drawled Fanny, "so I s'pose I don't count, but I'm sorry for Judy. She knows more in a minute than all of us in a million years, living abroad the way she has, and with that newspaper father she's got. She ought to have the most wonderfullest teacher—"

"You sound as if you were a little peculiar at English, too, darling," commented Barbara.

"And you make Dad Jerry sound as if he'd gone through a linotype machine and come out as an 'extree,'" laughed Judy. "But thanks for 'them kind words,' just the same. The great historian in your midst recognizes the inadequacy of our present arrangement for imbibing facts concerning the Sax—"

"Oh, Judy, be serious. Really, girls, it's dreadful, and something must be done about it," Mary Ellen put in.

"Yes, we not only don't get Miss Wells, who always has taken the 'sophs'; but just look, my friends, at what we do get!" cried Barbara dramatically, amid bursts of laughter.

"What do you say, Bunny?" Helen looked up at the attractive girl with the blue eyes, fresh coloring, and light curly hair, who sat on her own chest of drawers looking down upon the crowd.

"Yes, Bunny," echoed several voices. "You've not said a word."

"Well, I went to Miss Wells, you know. She said Miss Page had won about every history honor a university can give and that we'd have to get along."

"And look at her," demanded Nancy Blair tragically. "She's so plain. Why does she wear those dull-colored clothes—so uninteresting."

"She is rather homely, but I don't suppose she can help that," said Bunny, with her usual fair-minded desire to take the part of those not on hand to explain. "She oughtn't to wear brown, or else she ought to do something to liven it up. Evidently she doesn't notice what she wears. But we can't help that. The point is, what's to be done?

"Yes. What to do, what to do?" chanted Hazel. "Put the question."

All fell to talking at once, for sophomore indignation ran high.

"Well," said Barbara finally, acting as spokesman for all, "we just won't submit to having Miss Page wished on us. She's just a dub. But how shall we get rid of her? What do you think, Judy?" she demanded suddenly.

"I used to have governesses I didn't like, now and then," Judy grinned. "I had one way of getting rid of all of 'em, and it worked. Made 'em hate it so hard that they left of their own accord. And it was rather a lark in the doing."

"Hooray," cried Helen. "Let's be a 'Horrible Example in English History.' Who's for it?"

A chorus of vigorous or laughing cries of "I am. Yes, let's. Give her the worst dose of sophomores Knollslea Hall has ever known."

"I don't suppose there's any real harm in it," Bunny reflected aloud, rather dubiously. She had served on the student government council and had thought more about law and order than the rest of the class. "It isn't exactly unfair, because she ought to be able to handle whatever comes, if she's good enough to teach here. And if she isn't, Knollslea doesn't want her. Do you think Miss Wells will take over our section if Miss Page can't handle us?"

"What else could the poor woman do," sang out Fanny. "The young things have to learn English history and there you have it. It's worth trying anyway, and promises a bit of fun. I'm for it."

* * *

When the bell sounded to begin the work of third period next day the sophomores in Miss Page's classroom were still talking boisterously of summer experiences, and behaving as if English history did not exist. Before them, very small and uncertain at her wide desk, sat a young woman so insignificant-looking that one would scarcely notice her in any group. She studied them anxiously, tried a few hesitating "Ahems!" but was not heard in the din. She pretended business with the atlas, and then as if gathering a few wisps of courage, turned to them again.

"Girls," she faltered, in a voice that tried to be firm and failed, "it is time to begin. Please sit down, all of you. Helen, stop talking, please." She stood helpless a minute longer and then began the lesson with one or two in front, while the girls in the back of the room went on talking.

Nobody seemed to have studied. Their excuses were many and flimsy. Miss Page tried questions on them, but each led up a blind alley. And then Judy, in launching upon an answer to Miss Page's question, "What is the Roman Conquest of Britain?" so garbled her facts that the girls could not keep their faces straight.

"And the queer thing about the Romans in Britain," she ended with a flourish, "was that they built all their camps and villas underground, just like the subways."

"You are a little mixed, Judith," Miss Page interrupted, "for they didn't do that." This while Judy preserved such a serious, innocent look that the class dissolved in laughter.

"They must have," Judy insisted. "I've seen them. Dad Jerry and I have been in places in England and helped dig 'em up, what's more."

At that moment the entire class began talking at once. "Girls, girls," Miss Page begged, but nobody paid any attention. The minutes that remained sped by in the midst of chaos. The bell rang and they dashed out without being dismissed.

The next day was a repetition of the same sort of thing, with variations. The sophomores thought they were having great fun, while accomplishing their purpose; and although Bunny worried a little, when she thought of her disappointment at not having Miss Wells her chin grew firm and she thrust the affair out of her mind.

The freshmen and lower school were quick to catch the sophomore attitude. In fact the sophomores went out of their way to spread their ideas along the corridors of Angel Island, the freshman dormitory, and Happy Harbor, where the lower school boarders slept.

"We won't do our work either. She can't teach," was the verdict of Binks Browning, the Eighth Grade president, while little Tuppence known in more dignified circles as Dorothea St. John, tried to imitate Judy in asking unimportant questions in an important manner in class, for Tuppence considered Judy Hart quite perfect.

"We'll get rid of Miss Page yet, or Miss Wells will take us over," Fanny crooned gleefully, at the end of the second week of school.

* * *

On Saturday night there was an informal dance in the gymnasium to welcome the new girls. It was a beautiful September evening, and Chinese lanterns strung among the trees lured the girls out in pairs between the dances. Lake Michigan lay silvery in the moonlight beyond the line of gnarled old willows that fringed the shore, and waves swished against the breakwater.

"At last I have a dance with you, Judy," Bunny whispered into her chum's ear. "We haven't any business doing it, I suppose, but I've danced with new girls all evening, and the rest of my program is full of them, so I deserve this one, I think."

"Let's hide our shame in the moonlight," Judy replied with her impish little chuckle. The two girls now enjoyed a deep and beautiful friendship, never tiring of times together.

They slipped through the dark paths that threaded the shaded lawn, with the soft glow of colored lanterns showing up one straight black head and one fluffy light one, and they strolled under the archway that connected the two buildings into the white moonlight beyond.

The lake was so lovely that they approached it in silence. From the open windows of the gymnasium came soft strains of the Blue Danube Waltz, and the two girls, who understood each other so well that they did not need to talk, entered the deep shadow of a great willow, their arms around each other. Bunny fell to thinking about Knollslea Hall and how she loved it, how happy she was that Judy had returned for a second year. Everything seemed to promise a good year, and she felt successful and content.

"Listen!" whispered Judy. Was somebody there, under the next great willow? It was too dark to see.

"Someone crying," Bunny said, under her breath.

"A homesick freshie. Terrible sobs. We'd better try to help," Judy replied.

The little figure was in a heap on the bank at the foot of the great tree. Bunny, beloved by all Knollslea for her helping hand, dropped down beside her.

"Please don't cry," she urged gently. "We are your friends, dear." But she caught her breath suddenly. The little figure had stiffened up swiftly. It was Miss Page.

[To Be Continued Next Thursday]

Winter Activities at a 4-H Club Camp

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUSY DAYS AT JACKSON'S MILL, WEST VIRGINIA

While summer is, of course, the time of greatest activity at Jackson's Mill 4-H Camp near Weston, W. Va., it is now being utilized in the winter to give farm boys who have had to leave school an opportunity to take up some line of handcraft. The site of this camp, which is a pioneer in 4-H Club work, was once the home of Gen. Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson. It is now in its eleventh year of service to the farming community of West Virginia.

Here the men learn better methods of farming, the women are shown how to do their housework more easily and efficiently, and the young folk learn how to make attractive and useful things in leather and metal, and to build furniture from the walnut timber growing in that locality. More than that, they are taught high ideals and how to put them into practice.

Above, at the left, the campers are gathered about the fireplace in the dining hall after the day's work is over, while at the right the boys are shown making their own bows and arrows for archery games. At the bottom, copper salvaged from stills by law enforcement officers is being turned to a useful purpose by these young artisans in making jewelry and other articles.

An Outdoor Museum in Finland

IT SEEMS to be the custom of the northern capitals to have outdoor folk museums where the rural architecture of the country and the early history of the people may be studied. Stockholm has its Skansen, Christiania (Oslo) its Bygdo, and Helsingfors its Folison. Here, set in a natural park, on an island a few miles out of the city, are various types of farmhouses from different parts of the country and from successive periods of the past. . . .

In the Folison Museum you may see how the ancestors of the Finns lived—their houses with heavy timber interiors, their great stoves of field stone, their shelflike beds fitted around the main room, and the high platforms halfway to the ceiling, where the wayfarer was given sleeping accommodations, a measure of half privacy to him and to the family. There are also among these survivors of former times an old timber church of ancient lineage, and a church boat, capable of seating 100 people, which conveyed the folk of the lakeside to the distant church across the water. . . . And if you want to see how they dressed, you have but to visit the national museum, where a great display of national costumes. . . .

While on the subject of costumes and customs, there is a society of young people in Helsingfors which was formed for the purpose of perpetuating the ancient folk dances which had almost disappeared with other customs of the past. At Folison I witnessed one of these dances by a group of youths and maidens quaintly appareled in copies of old costumes from the different provinces of Finland.

They commenced their dancing in the great room of one of the ancient timber farmhouses, and then, as dusk fell, they continued out-of-doors. They were extremely picturesque as they went through figure after figure, bowing gracefully to each other, saucily snapping their fingers in each other's faces, . . . and going through all sorts of graceful maneuvers. A movement like this enterprise which is trying, in an age of hustle and jazz, to perpetuate some of the finer things of previous generations is a commendable undertaking and is having encouragement from the Government.—From "Finland and Its People," by ROBERT MEDILL.

Mail Bag

Liverpool, England

Dear Editor:

I have written twice before to the Mail Bag, but this time I should like to tell you of an especially enjoyable time I have just had. For the last week of our summer holidays a friend from school and I went into Wales for a week's walking tour. We went by car 200 miles, right into the heart of Wales and then walked round the chain of Youth Hostels.

Our first hostel was Idwal Cottage just at the end of the coldest lake in Wales, Llyn Ogwen. Huge mountains tower down on both sides, and after leaving the lake in a roaring waterfall the river flows down the beautiful Nant Francon Pass. Idwal Cottage is the setting off point for Snowdon and the Glyders. We climbed up the Glyders to the Devil's Kitchen, a huge chasm down which a bubbling torrent leaps, afterwards running down the mountainside quite peacefully.

Llanrwst, the next hostel we visited, was built in the middle of the seventeenth century and is characteristically Tudor. It is built on the slope of a hill so that the rooms on one side of the corridor are on the ground floor, while those on the other are 40 feet above the ground. Llanrwst itself is a sleepy little village town through which the river Conway flows quietly under a lovely little bridge, where the village people are wont to gather and rattle off Welsh at an alarming speed.

Llansannan is an old, white-washed farmhouse tucked away in a corner among the hills. One advantage of staying here is that you can race over a field and have a swim in the river before breakfast. When we were there all the Welsh rivers were flooded with heavy rains, and so we just sat on the top of the waterfall and were carried down by the current.

The hostel at Cynwyd used to be the old mill. There were only two rooms, one underneath and one above, but now they are partitioned off. The stream races down the side of the house day and night, swirling swiftly round corners under several little stone bridges, until it reaches the River Dee.

Bala, is, I think, the most beautiful of the North Wales hostels. It is a large Elizabethan mansion standing in its own grounds, 1½ miles from Bala Lake. There is a gate house in Tudor style, and a farm attached. The dining room is very large and one oaken table still has the legs which were made in the early sixteenth century. They are very valuable and we were told that the agent comes once a month to count the number of fresh scratches on them. All the walls are four feet thick, and in every room there are delightful window seats in which to lie and read.

I haven't left much room to speak about my hobbies. But I do love walking, swimming and reading. My great desire is to travel; and in the meantime I should love to hear from girls of 17 or over from foreign countries (not the U. S. A., because I already have quite a few splendid pen pals there). I am learning German at school so I should like to hear from a German girl, especially a youth "hosteler," because some day I want to visit those in Germany.

With best wishes to the Editor and Mail Baggers,

Dorothea C.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

Just recently I discovered The Christian Science Monitor, and have had much pleasure in reading the Mail Bag department. Then I thought that maybe you could help me out a little, so I am writing to you.

I am a Canadian boy of 17, living in Los Angeles, and my hobby is stamp collecting. I am a rather advanced collector, but there is much that I have yet to learn about "the hobby of kings." I collect stamps of Great Britain and her colonies, especially Canada.

My Canadian collection is mounted in a loose-leaf notebook, and is divided into three different sections, as follows:

(1) A general collection of all the stamps of Canada.

(2) A collection of the new issues in both mint and used condition.

(3) A collection of mint copies with the plate numbers attached.

Although stamp collecting is my main hobby, I also collect photographs of important places, or ships, or airships. If anybody who is interested in those subjects would care to write me, I should be glad to answer any questions. I should like especially to correspond with boys in Canada, Newfoundland and England.

William B.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Margaret C. (12), Rochester, N. Y.—Interested in music, reading, stamp collecting and sports.

Madeline C. (13), New York, N. Y.—Especially from California. (Thank you for the verses, Madeline.—Ed.)

Alma H. (13), Littleton, Colo.—Interested in horseback riding and swimming.

Betty Vn D. (15), Horseheads, N. Y.—Interested in music, writing stories, drawing, nature study and Girl Scouts.

Esma A. (16), Sydney, Australia.

Yvette H. (18), Johannesburg, S. Africa.—Interested in music, literature, photography and sports. Exchange views and snapshots.

Elfride W. (17), Altona, Germany.—Interested in music, literature and the history of other nations.

From Boys

Norman C. (13), Medford, Mass.—Especially from Australia and Europe.

Ralph R. (14), Albany, Ore.—Interested in radio, aviation, collecting stamps, journalism, writing poetry and stories.

Richard W. (18), Schweinfurt, Germany.—Interested in natural history, ethnology and geography.

Percival K. W., Johannesburg, S. Africa.—Interested in international affairs, photography and swimming.

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Stamp Corner

The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

Conducted by FRANK L. WILSON

THE humble postage stamp frequently heralds the birth and formation of new nations and often brings forth internal factors with which the world at large is not always familiar. Such a case is exemplified in the recent issue of Manchukuo postage stamps.

Manchukuo is the creation or attempted creation by Japan of a new and independent state under Japanese protection. This state was formerly Manchuria and under Chinese rule. Recent historical events are fresh in the public mind concerning this land of the Manchus, and these stamps, which we have illustrated above, are for that reason the more interesting.

President Henry P'u, whose portrait forms the motif of the set of new stamps from the 13 fens upward, is none other than Hsuan T'ung, the former boy Emperor of China, who ruled this vast empire during the years 1909 to 1912. When Japan undertook to form the new state and to provide a ruler for it, the Manchurians insisted that their President be a Manchu. So Henry P'u was brought forth out of seclusion and placed in the presidential chair.

On the lower values of the set will be found a reproduction of the La-Ma-Ta, or Tower of Lama, one of the oldest pagodas of the Manchu dynasty. This pagoda is in the city of Mukden.

The new currency shown on the stamps, the fen and yuan, has replaced the Chinese "cents" and "dollar," and constitutes another gesture of independence. In this new set there are 18 values, from the ½ fen to the 1 yuan.

Paraguay

Another striking example of postage stamps conveying the message of a country to the world is portrayed in the recent issue by Paraguay of the "Chaco Boundary Dispute" stamp illustrated above.

The literal translation of the message set forth on this stamp is "Has been, is and will be." Thus Paraguay sets her stamp of authority on this territory, let Bolivia and Argentina say what they will.

France

NEW type stamps are put forth by countries to stimulate active thinking toward an end. France issued the "Sower" type and this type is still in use on the lower value stamps. It is emblematic of the rehabilitation of its land and the reestablishment of its farming industry.

The "Peace" type, illustrated above, is emblematic of a step toward world peace. This type is used for stamps of value from 30c to 1.75 franc. The 2 to 20 franc values are pictorial types.

U. S. Notes

For those collectors specializing in U. S. envelopes, the new 3c circular die purple envelopes will give a veritable field of research and study to while away the hours. New and interesting varieties keep appearing and this new field of collecting is becoming so interesting that many collectors of U. S. envelopes are starting a 3c circular-die collection to see how many varieties really exist and how many they can discover. This fad also reaches to the collecting of cancellations and slogans which are to be found on covers from different parts of the country. Such a collection costs almost nothing, unless one wishes to purchase unused envelopes for shades and die varieties. Covers may be had for the asking. Neighbors, merchants, business houses, in fact any person receiving mail is a prospective source for these envelopes.

No information is at hand regarding new stamps for 1933, but we may look forward to some action on the stamps to commemorate and honor the World's Fair at Chicago in 1933, one to honor Kosciuszko, Polish general of the Revolutionary War, and one to commemorate the founding of Georgia.

The Bicentennial stamps have not been manufactured since Oct. 1. It will be well for those who have not completed their sets of this beautiful issue of the portraits of Washington to do so at once before the stocks at the post office are depleted.

Reports from Europe indicate considerable slackening up of American correspondence. This accounts for the comparatively small issuance of the 5c Olympic Games Commemoratives this year. This stamp is bound to be in demand by collectors and will soon be unobtainable except through the dealers.

With the imposing of sales tax on various items new revenues are being reported. To the collectors of these stamps many varieties should be added to their collections this year.

Queries and Answers

Q. I have been collecting many of the minor varieties of the Bicentennial issues, as I am most interested in the study of these stamps. Some mention is made of "Scratched Plate" and "Cracked Plate" varieties. Will you please state the meaning of these terms and their difference? E. M.

A. "Scratched," as the name implies, is used where the marking on the stamp indicates that something has passed over the plate leaving a scratch on its surface. The resultant streak or line is invariably straight.

"Cracked" plate varieties come from plates that show a crack in their surface. This crack may be caused by wear and tear, or it may be only a surface crack caused when the steel plate is hardened. The Bicentennial issues showing evidence of "Cracked" plate varieties come under the surface crack heading. Most of these indications on the stamps are irregular in shape and direction, and are almost too small to be noticeable except by aid of a large glass.

Relief Day on the Fastnet Rock

By A. COUGHLAN

Fastnet Rock Lighthouse Keeper

DAWN was just breaking as the motor tender Nabro slipped from the lighthouse buoy in the harbor, and headed for the open sea. As the coast was left astern the little craft was soon ducking and diving in the long swell of the Atlantic, and the foresail and mainsail were set to steady her.

Under a black tarpaulin on the deck waterproof bags and baskets were piled, for this was relief day, which means the landing of fresh provisions with a lightkeeper to relieve the keeper longest on. Every 14 days the reliefs are due; but during winter months the periods between reliefs are much longer than the prescribed time, owing to stress of weather.

While the skipper was steering he kept one eye on the sky overhead, and the other on a gray tower rising from a horn-shaped rock which broke the line of the horizon. Occasionally he addressed a few words to a man in uniform who stood near by, the relief keeper of the Fastnet Lighthouse

"A week overdue, Jim," he said. "Think we'll do it today?"

Jim Gibney shook his head doubtfully. "Perhaps; but it will be just touch and go. I'm afraid the wind is right in on the landing."

As the little craft labored ahead, Gibney could hear the timbers groaning and creaking. They ought to reach the rock within another half-hour, he reckoned, for the Fastnet was only six miles from the mouth of the harbor.

He threw himself on a locker. A gust of wind coming down the flue pipe scattered ashes around the floor. It reminded him of the Fastnet on a stormy night when seas mounted to the lighthouse dome, and it was impossible to keep the fire alight; when an occasional body of green water would mount to the upper balcony plunging the rooms into darkness, and then crash down, submerging the rock or pouring in cascades over it.

A seaman humming an old shanty slid into the forecastle, and going toward the barometer, gave it a tap.

"Falling glass, eh?" he observed. "Worse if it fell all of a slap, though!"

When Jim went on deck again they had closed up on the Fastnet Rock, the most isolated lighthouse off the Irish coast, and subject to the unbridled onslaught of the full Atlantic storms. Gulls whirled and screamed round the tall column of Cornish stone, which looked startlingly white in contrast with the black rock. But the Nabro's crew, familiar with the picture, had only eyes at the moment for one thing, the landing stage, around which heavy seas were breaking. Anyone less accustomed to lighthouse work would have considered it impossible to lower a boat.

* * *

The Nabro wallowed and rolled in the tideway. No one ventured to speak. Then, after some minutes, the skipper shouted: "Stand by to lower away the boat. I'll run in close!" And with that he put the helm over, and brought the craft within a cable's length of the landing.

"Now over she goes!" was the next order, and instantly the punt took the water with a splash. The men tumbled in, with Gibney and the coxswain in the stern sheets. The provisions were quickly transshipped, and they shoved clear.

"Steady men, steady! Back port! Pull starboard a bit!" the coxswain admonished. Then, "All oars pull!"

Just above the landing, three men stood. Twenty feet below them the water was seething. The boat came to the fringe of the white waves, and the coxswain gave an order to stop rowing.

"Doesn't look too nice," he observed.

"No," agreed the man on the stroke oar, "but it can't be too bad or the derrick wouldn't be swung out."

He pointed to a long spar, projecting from the rock, not unlike those used by ships when loading or discharging cargo.

The coxswain stood up in the stern sheets and semaphored to the keepers ashore: "What do you think of the landing?"

Back came the reply: "There are good chances; but you will need to be careful."

* * *

The coxswain signaled to his men to give way, and presently the boat was nosing her way through the surge. Waves broke in different directions, and the boat's head had to be continually brought round to meet them. To be caught broadside on would be disastrous. Drenched with flying spray, they sailed on, till at length they were under the derrick-jib. A grass rope, floating near by, was picked up. By hauling on this a three-inch manila rope with a bowline on the end, was got on board. This stout rope led through blocks from a winch on the rock. It was but the work of a moment for Gibney to get his foot in the bowline, and grip the rope overhead, when the signal was given to the keepers to heave away.

A hasty word of greeting from the shipmates on landing, and Gibney took his place at the winch. All realized the necessity for quick action. In less than 20 minutes the provisions were landed, and the shore-going keeper was being lowered into the boat. From the stern as they pulled away, he waved and shouted a farewell.

"By, by! Cheerio! Love to the folk ashore!" they called back, and the next instant the boat was lost to sight in the trough of the sea.

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In this issue you will find a number of advertisements of real interest to you.

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dvertisements under this heading ap- in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific ions of The Christian Science Monitor. e 60 cents a line. Minimum space four . An application blank and two letters eference are required from those who rtise under most of these headings to or call for detailed information.

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STABLISHED factory wants new specialty or something made on sewing machines pre- y articles to manufacture on royalty ed. Address B. B. B. CO., 2207 Campbell et, Kansas City, Mo.

World Wheat Price Affected in Many Ways

(Continued from Page 1)

ld market, which is the deter- nant at bottom of its price.

good many people still think t in some strange way the world e is fixed by frock-coated gentle- n sitting in a Liverpool exchange. Liverpool is only one of many kets. The world price of wheat, of other surplus farm products, the handiwork of every market ng in its own way and reacting all the influences in operation in r markets. Back of the markets the farmers. Every time a mer in India, say, sends wheat Calcutta or Bombay, he is af- ting the price received by a mer who at that very moment y be bearing his harvest to Oma- So we find that the world price rmines the American price.

ere is something to ponder. Per- s the situation may best be ex- ssed by illustration. Imagine the ld wheat markets as a series of s of water inter-connected at a tain level by pipes. If water is ured in above the pipe line of one of them, it naturally flows ng the pipes to the other tubs. furthermore, this is going on all time, water is always in the es, going from tub to tub. In nical parlance the water would in a state of "dynamic equi- ium."

Always in State of Flux

he world wheat price is always a state of dynamic equilibrium. t means that it never stays put. o has ever seen in the X market tations the world price that is ften mentioned as governing the n situation?

he world price is an influence on individual prices in world mar- s which are separated by techni- factors such as transportation ts. When Liverpool wheat, for mple, is quoted 12 cents above cago wheat, this starts to move r the Atlantic Ocean pipe line he tub marked Liverpool.

n the period between April 2 and 30 this year, according to heat Studies" put out by the food earch institute at Stanford Uni- sity, I find that No. 2 hard winter at, the kind grown in Kansas, ished between 60 cents and 55 ts in Liverpool and 48 and 46 ts in Kansas City. According to newspapers on Oct. 18 Liverpool at was selling at 7 cents above cago wheat, and the trade was icipating an early rise to 12 cents, n exports would start.

he other type of protection tried the United States in addition to tariff was the price stabilization gram of the Federal Farm Board. trary to general belief in the ropolitan centers, this was ef- ive in holding up American es, but only for a short period, then at the cost of storing up a ire problem in the shape of the ed grain.

How Stabilization Worked

he Grain Stabilization Corpora- was "recognized" by the Farm rd to buy wheat on March 6, . In the ensuing winter it con- ued to buy with the apparent in- ion of maintaining the price of futures at or above 80 cents. At end of December, 1930, May ures were only 7 cents above Win- g and 1 cent below Liverpool. he abnormal differential, how- , was soon wiped out thereafter, prices in all markets in Janu- 1931, dropped, as has been no- d, to the lowest in 250 years. the stored grain, after giving American farmer a short-run mium, is having the reverse ef- ; it is a depressant on the world e and therefore on the Ameri- price.

wo ways of surmounting world ficiencies would have been effec- : unlimited access to the tax- er's purse and concurrent dump- of the bought wheat in the sea. ther, of course, was practicable desirable.

e come to the conclusion that price maladjustment between n and non-farm products in the ted States arises fundamentally n the fact that the farmer sells a world market and buys on a ected market. That is, he ob- s a price fixed on the world ket for his products, or a world e, and pays a protected price the things he has to buy.

S. Grain Coöperative Increases Stock Issue

HICAGO, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Farm- National Grain Corporation, ernment sponsored grain coöp- erative, celebrating its third anni- versary, yesterday announced the is- suance of 5011 additional shares of stock to its members.

The membership of the corporation consists of the 28 principal state and regional coöperative organiza- tions. Its formation Oct. 29, 1929, was made possible through loans from the Federal Farm Board, totaling $35,000,000, but since reduced to $16,- 000,000.

Mr. C. E. Huff of Salina, Kan., the president, said the stock just issued brought shares held by members to 13,000 which represented an invest- ment of $1,200,000. Surplus funds were approximately the same, he added, and "adequate reserves" have been set up.

Wheat Sets New Low On Chicago Exchange

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (AP)—After a one-day rest from the recent daily task of setting a new all-time low, wheat resumed its downhill slide to- day on the board of trade.

December wheat opened at 42¾ cents a bushel, ⅛ cent lower than the previous low record which was set Tuesday. The drop was ascribed by traders to the opening fall of 3 cents in British exchange and large offerings of Argentine wheat. Corn was also weak with wheat, and both dropped further after the opening break.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. A. V. Watts, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Grace Wanding, New York, N. Y.
Miss O. E. Strong, New York, N. Y.
Roy Semple, Chicago, Ill.
John S. Gay, Seneca Falls, N. Y.
Henry H. Watson.
Mrs. Theresa S. Wieght, Floral Park, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Maude Wilson, Cambridge, Ohio.
John B. Wilson, Cambridge, Ohio.
Stuart A. Crane, Arlington, N. J.
Mrs. Ellen Topping, Roslindale, Mass.
Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, Roslindale, Mass.
Roger Miles, Swampscott, Mass.
Gordon Blanchard, Swampscott, Mass.
Charles Condor, Swampscott, Mass.
Perry Knowles, Swampscott, Mass.
Frederick T. Freund, New York, N. Y.
Emerson E. Rossmoore, New York, N. Y.
Frances E. Levine, Ozone Park, L. I., N. Y.
W. M. Strong, Central Park, N. Y.
Harry F. Smith, New York, N. Y.
Madeline Singleton, New York, N. Y.
F. E. B. Darling, Troy, N. Y.
Berthe Rich, New York, N. Y

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Two-Way Stretch Elastic Will Not Ride Up

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All Done the Proper Way
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189 MAIN STREET

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN
(Continued)

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Winter Coat Ready?
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Our prices are reasonable.
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Order your Christmas Cards Early
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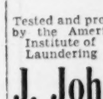
Hat Renovating

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Godfrey & Cooper GARAGE
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CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

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The EDW. MALLEY CO.

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CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

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Vests: $1.10 each
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Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes.
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Worsted-Tex Suits
and
Knit-Tex Coats for Men
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"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
L. SPELKE & SON
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Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
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FALL HOSIERY FALL NECKWEAR
FALL COATS, DRESSES and SUITS
Fine Assortments—Best of Styles
Guaranteed Qualities—
Reasonable Prices
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Incorporated
WATERBURY, CONN.

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$5.00
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WATERBURY

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$5 Down—$1.25 Weekly
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We are members of Florist Telegraph Delivery
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We invite you to
Our Special Preliminary Showing.
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106 GRAND STREET

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

VAN DYK
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Your Old Fur Coat *Made Into a Smart* Fur Jacket
$25
An unusual offer for a limited time only!
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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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The Famous
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NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

Long Island

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(Continued)

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Matrix Shoes

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"The Better Wave," $5 and $6
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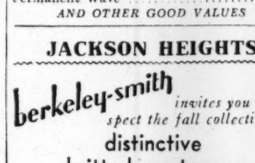

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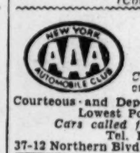

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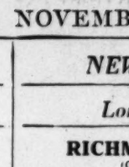

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Camomile

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE poetic language of flowers, the camomile sends forth the message of "courage to act in adversity." Perhaps the first impressions one has of this lowly plant have to do with the odor, which some think is too strong; others call it delightful. To the author, it is like a breath from a field of strawberries.

There are many persons who like the fragrance of the camomile so well that they set the plant in garden walks instead of grass, for the more the camomile is trampled on, the stronger the odor. Mrs. Eddy refers to this quality on page 227 of "Miscellaneous Writings." She says she would lift slanderers from their choice of self-degradation to "a life in which the fresh flowers of feeling blossom, and, like the camomile, the more trampled upon, the sweeter the odor they send forth to benefit mankind."

Judging by the way camomile grows and flourishes along nearly every roadside near habitations, one would naturally think it a native American plant, but it is not. The garden camomile was purposely introduced for American planting. Other wild species which have been introduced into America are the dandelion, chicory and tansy. These plants sprang from seeds brought to America with imported goods, on the shoes and clothing of immigrants, or in packing material.

The flowers of the camomile resemble those of the daisy and are often mistaken for them until a closer inspection is made. The flower heads are then found to be smaller, with the center, or receptacle of yellow disk flowers, more conical. The leaves are finely dissected, and the aromatic odor of leaves and flowers dispels any lingering doubt.

The camomile belongs to the tribe Astereæ, in which group one finds the goldenrods and asters as prominent members.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A barber shop in Boston has been in business over 50 years and has never had a razor in the place.

Brevities

Boston Herald: There is a compelling need for leaders of a more aggressive stamp, declares a third party candidate. Well, cheer up. The youngsters in the flat upstairs will grow up some day.

Detroit News: Tiring of a 33-year courtship, a Dakota woman hustled her man to the altar. Following a brief honeymoon, it is understood she joins the Canadian Royal Mounted.

Dallas News: And when you hear it argued that football tickets are at popular prices, it means the prices are popular with the business management.

In Lighter Vein

"Things That Money Cannot Buy"

B. D. S. (Haddon Heights, N. J.) says her money cannot buy:

Gas for a mountain range.
A mattress for the bed of a river.
Lumber for a political platform.
Scissors to cut the thread of a story.

Mrs. A. G. McG. (Fort Wayne, Ind.) says she has not been able to purchase:

Dishes for food for thought.
Honey for a pocket comb.

L. R. K. (Royal Oak, Mich.) is still looking for:

Springs for a flower bed.
Laces for shoes of a horse.
Buckles for the window sash.

(Send your lists of "things that money cannot buy" to the Feature Editor.)

Mr. Taft's Wit

Campaigning in the state of his opponent, William Howard Taft had difficulty in speaking because of interruptions and constant heckling from the gallery.

Finally a cabbage was thrown on the stage and rolled out near where Mr. Taft stood. He looked at the vegetable intently, and then said to the audience:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I see that one of my adversaries has lost his head."—*Labor.*

Preferred Method

"Have you heard of this new method of learning French in nine easy lessons?"

"Yes, but I'd rather take 10 and do it thoroughly."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Something Wrong

Sambo: "If yo' had five dollahs in yo' pocket, what would yo' do?"

Pompey: "Ah'd think Ah had somebody else's pants on."

Passing Show

"That ain't yer dadda, 'Arold. Yer know yer dadda's got a moustache."

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

THE gift is to the giver—and comes back most to him.
—WHITMAN

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

10

Detroit is as large if not larger than Los Angeles. No city in the world makes as many automobiles. Driving out toward Deaborn the great Ford facotry can be seen by the visitor. This is worth going through

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor.

Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Sunshine Postals'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berkeley, Calif.

A WOMAN wrote to a friend that she was entering a sanitarium in another city. The tone of the letter was despondent.

It would be impossible for the friend to make the long trip oftener than once a fortnight, yet she greatly desired to perform some little daily service—something that would compensate in a measure for the absence of home and friends. It would have to be something that required slight expenditure of time, for the friend is a busy professional woman. After some earnest pondering, she decided on "sunshine postals," and laid in a stock of ordinary post cards from the local post office.

Each day when The Christian Science Monitor arrived, some enticing item was copied onto a post card, and then it was promptly mailed. Frequently it was a cheery joke from "In Lighter Vein"; sometimes the "Quotation for Today" was sent; sometimes it was an extract from an essay on the Home Forum page, a paragraph from a news item that would take her traveling, a bit of verse, or sometimes even a few pithy sentences from the Editorial, Educational, or Household page. Occasionally the Sundial would be clipped and securely pasted onto the correspondence side of the card.

These cards made such an impression on the invalid that the coming of the daily mail was anticipated with joy, not only by this woman herself, but also by the other patients on her floor, for she was generous with these cheery items. "They were as inspiring as a daily call," wrote this woman gratefully, after a stay of several months when she was able to return to her own home. "They brought comfort and hope."

The writer shares this humbly, for she had again to return thanks for the Monitor, which had once again met her need in such a broad way, and was so far-reaching with its messages of love and good will.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Hallowed (several inquiries)—This department has consistently followed Webster's pronunciations, and has quoted that authority in giving the pronunciation of "hallowed" as *hal'-ode* (*a* as in *hat*, *o* as in *old*). A number of readers, however, have inquired if the word might not be sounded in three syllables in Biblical passages such as the Lord's Prayer. The matter has been presented to the publishers of Webster's for a detailed analysis, and their reply follows:

In regard to *hallowed*, this word is generally pronounced in two syllables, as given in Webster and other dictionaries, and in such a construction as "this is *hallowed* ground," although it is clearly an adjective, it must be pronounced in *two* syllables.

However, while we believe that most speakers now pronounce the same adjective in *two* syllables even in saying the Lord's Prayer, there are many who still prefer the pronunciation in *three* syllables in that particular place, as being more solemn and fitting to the language of the Bible. There can be no proper objection to such a pronunciation in this particular case, although it departs from ordinary usage.

There are many adjectives ending in *-ed* in which this syllable is blended into one with the preceding syllable in ordinary use but is often kept distinct in poetry and in the solemn style of reading or speaking. It is only in a few characteristic instances, such as *blessed* and *cursed*, that this has been recognized by the dictionaries, the matter generally being left to works on elocution.

Undisputable (Reader) — Yes, there is such a word. "Indisputable," of course, is more widely used.

"Epernes" (G. A. S.) — This was obviously a misprint in the article you mention. The plural of "epergne" was certainly intended. An "epergne" is a "centerpiece for table decoration, usually consisting of several dishes or receptacles of different sizes which are grouped together in some ornamental design" (Webster's). Pronounce it preferably *e-purn'* (*e* as in *create*, *u* as in *urn*).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

What They Say

The Dollar

"I contend that a dollar which takes three times as much wheat, four times as much cotton, three times as much pork, to buy as it would have taken three years ago, is not an honest dollar. It is not a sound dollar. It is a dishonest dollar. It cheats the toiler between the time he eats his breakfast and the time he returns for his supper."—*Senator William E. Borah.*

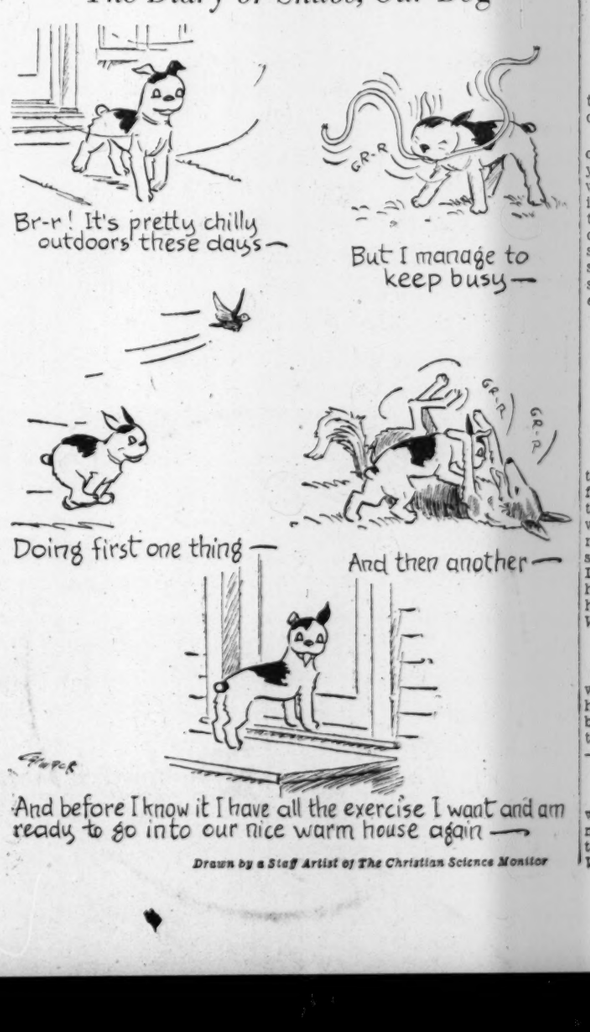
Hoover Leadership

"Things could be a great deal worse than they are, and would have been much worse had it not been for the vision, the courage and the leadership of President Hoover."—*Calvin Coolidge.*

Democracy

"Democracy should not mean that we are all fit for office; it should mean equal opportunity for all of us to make ourselves fit for office."—*Will Durant.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Br-r! It's pretty chilly outdoors these days—
But I manage to keep busy—
Doing first one thing—
And then another—
And before I know it I have all the exercise I want and am ready to go into our nice warm house again—

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

"Partial Absence"

WHEN Edouard Herriot in an address delivered before the Thirteenth Assembly of the League of Nations referred to the "partial absence" of the United States from the League's deliberations, he was citing only one manifestation of a condition which is being ever more widely recognized.

The time has come when it is impossible for any great country—or almost any little one—to be more than partially absent from the consideration of any really important question. Countries may refuse to join the League of Nations, they may withdraw from the Disarmament Conference, but they cannot entirely absent themselves from the necessary deliberations upon problems of world import. Even when they appear to be absent, they are often present.

The United States is not a member of the League, but its influence has certainly been present during the League's deliberations on the Sino-Japanese dispute. And not only when an American representative took a seat at the League's Council table. The presence of America, its genuine moral support, has been keenly felt in Geneva, and it is no doubt also true to say that Washington has been equally aware of the League's presence when Secretary Stimson has made his significant statements concerning Manchuria. It is possible to be absent from Geneva, or from Washington, but not from one of the greatest problems which confront constructive statesmanship today.

From Secretary Stimson's declaration concerning the implications of the Briand-Kellogg pact it is clear that he does not think any nation can refuse to be present—or at least partially present—when a situation arises which appears to threaten the vital interest of another nation.

Germany for some time has been absent from the Disarmament Conference. But is the Reich really more than "partially absent"? On the very day when René Massigli raised the question whether "Schupos" as well as Reichswehr should not be included in the estimate of Germany's effectives before a committee of the Disarmament Conference, Herr von Rosenberg, acting head of the German delegation to the League, was sitting in a room not more than 100 feet away, attending a meeting of the Council. Only a few hours passed before the German statesman issued a statement designed to refute the contentions of France. Germany may be technically absent from the Disarmament Conference, but both Germany and France, and every other country as well, are most decidedly present when the great world question of disarmament is being discussed.

One sometimes hears it said that the day of neutrality is past. This may sound disquieting, but perhaps it should not be so alarming after all. Neutrality is essentially a negative attitude. The nations are being confronted with the necessity of finding a positive substitute to put in its place.

Need mankind regret that it is increasingly difficult even to attempt the solution of one's problems by running away from them? There was a time when he who chafed against the restrictions of a law-abiding community could betake himself to the wilds. It is not so easy today. Most geographical frontiers have vanished. But there is still a long vista of moral and spiritual frontiers which beckons invitingly to the world's true adventurers. They do not seek to be absent—nor even partially absent. They want to be present.

Temperance in Germany

CLAIMS that temperance is increasing in Germany have recently received statistical substantiation. Compressed into brief but illuminating figures, there is evidence that the declining consumption of alcohol is not limited to comparison with conditions of two decades ago. The reduction is shown to have continued throughout even recent months.

The study is that made by the Reichs Kredit Gesellschaft in its summary of economic conditions in Germany. It discloses that in the last four years there has been a marked decline in the per capita consumption of both beer and spirits.

Temperance workers have long pointed out that the attitude toward liquor in Germany has undergone a basic change since 1913. Many social circles which would previously have virtually ostracized the nondrinker now accept the abstainer without giving it a second thought. Today the very fewest cafés and restaurants still hold to the old practice of making the purchase of an alcoholic beverage compulsory. Drinking among the younger generation is believed to have measurably declined.

Such general observations find documentation in the statisticians' studies. Per capita use of spirits today is less than one-fifth of what it was in 1913. In 1928 the consumption was but 40.7 per cent of what it had been fifteen years before. It rose slightly in 1929, but the following two years witnessed a marked reduction until, during the first five months of 1932, the consumption was at only 18 per cent of the 1913 level. Beer consumption, in 1928 at 73.1 per cent of the pre-war figure, declined to 41 per cent in the first quarter of 1932.

There are those who immediately wish to assign the major cause for this decline to the economic situation. They present the argument that a nation with approximately one-fifth of her population dependent upon some form of public subsidy is not in a position to extend the purchase of intoxicants. It is true that 1929, for which the figures show a fractional increase, was a year of relative economic amplitude. But it must also be remembered that the general tendency, compared with the pre-war level, has been downward.

A still more cogent reason may be assigned for much of the progress. Wide participation in athletics has brought a new viewpoint to many regarding liquor—a complete taboo on the part of those who aspire to participate in the growing excellence of Germany's physical activities. A similar attitude is noticeable in the workmen's parks and recreation areas. There is no attempt to control liquor by limiting the hours of sale. There is no attempt to restrict it to "light wines and beer." One may buy a drink at any of the refreshment stands—but the drink will be milk. No liquor of any kind is permitted to be sold—a regulation dictated by the municipal and provincial management of the parks, despite the fact that many of the "milk stands" themselves are owned by companies which manufacture alcoholic beverages.

There is much evidence of the growing appreciation among certain portions of German opinion of the tangible value of freedom from alcohol. The greatest benefits will accrue, however, when nations as a whole, as well as individuals, recognize that there is only one way to get along with liquor—and that is without it.

A New High in Civic Interest

THE privilege of free men to choose their rulers probably will be exercised in the United States on November 8 to an extent unprecedented in history. Registration of voters is near the 47,000,000 level, or 4,500,000 in excess of the 1928 figure, itself a high-water mark.

This extension of active public interest in national affairs will, of course, receive varying interpretations. Is it due chiefly to an increase in the number of women bent on balloting, to a determination to uphold the present Administration or to defeat it, to a genuine desire on the part of more citizens to contribute to the effectiveness of "government by the people," or to give vent to pent-up feelings born of personal difficulties in the last three years? Some such questions naturally arise as one looks over the registration figures.

Whatever answers the actual voting gives to these questions, some aspects of the increased participation will remain unchanged. Besides those who have felt the pinch of the slump period are many citizens who have found their interests turning from stock market profits—and indeed from mere monetary gain in general—sufficiently to allow the pursuit of other important things.

Among this class of people literature seems to have gained at the expense of the movies, the churches at the expense of the roadhouses and Sunday golf, the home at the expense of those many distractions which appeared at one time to be lessening its wholesome influence. It is not so much that hard times have produced a new and better people, but that they have given men, women and children an unavoidable reason to put their innate qualities of responsibility and helpfulness to use.

No doubt a considerable part, and it is to be hoped a great part, of the increase in registration of voters is due to recognition that each citizen owes it to himself and his neighbor to make his judgment count in his country's affairs. Such voters are a boon to any nation. They help to offset the emotionalism of the ill-informed. They form a constituency which guarantees a constant improvement of government. Of such voters every conscientious political leader welcomes an increase.

Mr. Hoover's Economy Record

THE effort to impugn the Hoover economy record will impress only those voters whose memory does not carry back to the last session of Congress. If there is one picture that remains from those stormy debates, it is that of the man in the White House trying to stem an avalanche of rash spending proposals and to restrain false economy.

To begin with departmental expenses. Last session the feeling developed in Washington that retrenchment should be made in government salaries. The President asked for legislative authority to treat Washington to a housecleaning. For a century federal bureaucracy, has grown haphazardly, so that offices overlap, activities conflict, and waste abounds. But, great as is the need to produce system out of this lack of coördination, the President's request for the legislative broom was rejected, and the House insisted on taking the path of pay cutting. A proposal to reduce salaries by 11 per cent was advanced. The President countered with an alternative plan allowing for an enforced furlough of thirty days without pay, and this was finally accepted. His first proposal, however, would have saved twice the amount represented in the final bill.

There seems to be no question between the two parties about the necessity for appropriations to combat unemployment. But it is pertinent to recall the part that the President played last session in directing them into channels where they would do the most good. From the start he had to contend with proposals to make huge and unwise raids on the Treasury in the name of relief. The Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency was responsible for one of them. He would have deprived the taxpayers of $1,300,000,000 for expenditures centering chiefly on the provision of new post offices. Another Democratic move would have set aside $2,300,000,000 to pay up the veterans' adjustment compensation certificates twelve years ahead of maturity.

The President succeeded in blocking them both. If his success was due to his so-called stubbornness, the country has need to be grateful for it, for this was precisely the quality required to guard the taxpayers' best interests.

At this very moment the President is tying his foreign policy to an economy move of the first order. His representative in Europe, Mr. Norman H. Davis, is trying to win world assent to a plan providing for an all-round cut of one-third in armaments expenses. National defense costs the United States about $725,000,000 a year; under the Hoover plan it would be reduced by nearly $200,000,000.

There remain the running costs of the Veterans' Bureau. Let the taxpayers keep their eye on this item and they will see the major leak in the federal budget. Approximately $1,000,000,000 of the current budget of $4,000,000,000 is handed out to the veterans and their dependents. Exclusive of the public debt, which consumes $1,000,000,000 in upkeep, this item represents, therefore, a third of the total costs of federal government.

And it is by no means a static charge. The qualifications for compensation are constantly being expanded, so that already about half the disbursements are for disabilities not directly connected with war. And only a presidential veto prevented the addition at the congressional session of another $100,000,000 in claims many of which represented plain pilfering.

To question Mr. Hoover's economy record is to ignore a mountain of facts such as these which speak louder than words.

Sound and Soundness

ABOUT now, as the Old Farmer's Almanac would say, a reader may expect to meet somewhere in print Shakespeare's descriptive phrase, "sound and fury," taken from his Elizabethan page to characterize the closing period of an American presidential campaign. Macbeth, to be sure, was not commenting on the behavior of political parties seeking to draw votes from each other, but summarizing the tragedy of his career. But the phrase is perhaps descriptive of the concluding period of a political campaign ever since such a campaign was first conducted. As Defoe wrote:

> The great contention's plainly to be seen,
> To get some men put out, and some put in.

In the past, however, both eye and ear have been appealed to in this frenzied effort. It is not inconceivable, though it has yet to be shown, that radio as a campaign medium may somewhat modify the technique of political persuasion in that the audience is separated into units or small groups, removed from the emotional influence of a speaker's visible presence, and unaffected by the behavior of a surrounding crowd. A political speaker can judge the effect he is making upon a visible audience, but his effort receives no such aid from invisible listeners. If, for example, he makes merry with wisecrackery, many a listener who would laugh in a crowd will sit glum and unresponsive before his loudspeaker.

It may also be said of radio that it has apparently come into campaign use at a time when listeners are more likely to give a hearing to both parties than probably would have been the case in the preceding century. Enrollment in this party or the other is no longer so definite. Party labels are no longer so adhesive.

It is also the case that, although radio leaves a speaker invisible, it has accustomed hearers to that condition, and is tending to evoke a speaker's individuality simply from what he says and the way he says it. Whether, under such circumstances, "sound and fury" will be as effective with an invisible as with a visible audience, is a question that can be answered only by time and experience.

A Bicycle Boom

CONSTERNATION stirs the bosoms of British motorists. The cause is not the automobile tax, high as it is. Britishers have grown used to taxes, anyway. If any part of his income should perchance be left after Somerset House and the Inland Revenue Office have done their dire but necessary work, the astonished taxpayer feels this is a pretty good old world, after all.

At the risk of mixing metaphors, it should be said at once that the agitation is due to a horse of quite another color. By which is meant a bicycle, or, rather, battalions of bicycles. After a gloomy decade of being jostled off the road by the haughty motorist, the velocipede is coming into its own. Phalanxes of care-free cyclists present a barrier to the shrinking automobilist as impregnable as was once the British square to the onslaught of foreign foes. English lanes are cluttered up with bicycles built for one and sometimes two, and hay wagoners' teams, long inured to the noisy motor, shy toward the hedge at sight of the silent cycle.

Manufacturers gleefully report a boom in bicycles, a rotary revolution, so to speak. "Fifteen months ago," declares one executive, "we were faced with ruin. Then suddenly the cycle boom appeared, and within three months we were employing 30 per cent more workpeople than at any period during the last twenty-five years."

The prospect pleases. One of the picturesque sights of the late 'nineties was the return at nightfall into London at the close of a day's holiday of thousands of happy cyclists, Chinese lanterns dangling from the handlebars of their machines. Singing, and often hand in hand, they were a gay company riding home from many a wold and wood at the end of a perfect day, a thousand twinkling lights vying with the stars above. Motorist, watch your wheel!

Editorial Notes

A radio engineer says that perfect reception is now just a simple matter of refining—and many of us know there will be no perfect reception in our neighborhood until some of the programs we tune in have been refined considerably.

According to statistics compiled in an eastern state, only one motorist in three requires watching by traffic officers. And of course it is either the one in front or the one behind.

Armistice Day will be an appropriate time, in the United States this year, to begin a long political truce.

High Finance in Beer

By TULLY NETTLETON

WHEN the Voluntary Committee of Lawyers, Inc.—which is a virtuously named organization of barristers intent on repealing the Eighteenth Amendment—promulgates an assertion that without national prohibition, the taxes on liquor would produce enough revenue to cover the deficit in the federal budget, one is somewhat forewarned to blow the foam off the top of the estimate before swallowing it. But when a committee of the Investment Bankers Association brings in a report, as at the recent convention in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., in regard to the possible increment to the Government from a legalization of beer, one expects a considerable degree of judiciousness, if not conservatism, in the use of statistics.

According to news accounts, however, that committee began its calculations with the premise that a tax of 40 cents a gallon could be levied without increasing the price to a point where bootleggers could compete successfully with legal manufacture. This would mean a tax of $12.40 a barrel, which is more than twice as much as the reported cost of production in the illicit trade today and would nearly double the probable wholesale price. If this would not establish a sufficient margin to invite tax dodgers and bootleggers to undercut the legal market, then the ease and simplicity of illegal brewing has been vastly exaggerated by those who chant that prohibition "can't be enforced."

The impossibility of a $12.40-a-barrel tax is further indicated by the facts that one of the concerns of the brewery lobby in Washington before the war was to keep the tax from being increased above $1 a barrel and that the war-time high for this tax rate was $6 a barrel. In fact, the only proposals given a shadow of consideration during the last session of Congress were those contemplating rates of 16 cents or 24 cents a gallon, representing $5 or $7.50 a barrel, respectively.

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Hence, if we wish to set up a yardstick by which to measure the credibility of the many and various assertions as to how much money a beer tax would yield, the highest sensible starting point, remembering again the bootlegger, is the $5-a-barrel rate—equivalent to 16 cents a gallon or 2 cents a pint—which is just under the war-time high.

Now let us survey the market. Seven states have no anti-liquor enforcement acts. In five others the state prohibition laws depend on the Volstead Act and would fall with it. These twelve states constitute the visible market for legalized beer, if one is to believe the wet assurances that dry states would be protected in their dryness.

Then as to the presumable rate of consumption. During the fiscal year 1913-14, the banner year for beer production in the United States, only nine states had state prohibition in operation and more than three-fourths of the population lived in wet states. The per capita beer consumption, if the entire output is allotted to this portion of the population, was 26.5 gallons per annum. This was the rate of consumption which led to such serious social evils that national prohibition was invoked as a remedy.

Nevertheless, let us apply that rate of drinking to the prospective market for a return of beer in 1933. If every man, woman and child in the twelve states where beer at once would be legal were to dispose of his or her 26.5 gallons a year, the resultant revenue to the national Government at 16 cents a gallon would be $192,373,000. Or if it be assumed in addition that every one of the nine states which is to vote next week on repeal of its state enforcement code will open its gates to beer, then that revenue on the same basis of calculation might be swelled to $249,838,000.

Here, then, is a maximum yardstick of probable beer revenues. In fact, an exaggerated maximum, for even at the supposed tax rate of 16 cents a gallon, if experience with gasoline taxes is any criterion, there would be difficulties of collection and a necessity for constant pressure against bootlegging. Moreover, it is to be kept distinctly in view that even these sums could not be collected except by pushing a large part of the nation as far back into the beer vat as it was in the disgusting days of the saloon.

Against this dearly bought revenue of roundly $200,000,000 to $250,000,000 is to be contrasted the approximately $630,000,000 already needed this fiscal year to balance the federal budget. By it also is to be measured the talk among political candidates of "several hundred millions of dollars" from beer and the florid estimate of the bankers' committee that a 40-cent tax might yield $754,000,000 annually.

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Now, what actually is involved in the bankers' committee estimates, if one adopts for purposes of argument the theoretical top rate of 40 cents a gallon? On this basis a little long division shows that the committee members expect the nation to consume 1,885,000,000 gallons of beer a year to provide the desired revenue. This, in the twelve states immediately countable as "wet," is at the rate of 41.5 gallons per capita, or more than half again the 1914 quantity—under which circumstances the bankers might be taxed to provide more sumptuous gutters for people to drink themselves into. Or it is at the rate of 32.0 gallons per capita, an increase of more than one-fifth over the guzzling of 1914, if spread over all the states which might possibly go wet in the coming elections.

There is only one other explanation as to how such a mass consumption of intoxicants in the United States can be envisaged. Evidently the committee anticipates that with beer once legalized in some states there would be an immediate and energetic drive to push it, either legally or illegally, into states that have repeatedly been told they could remain dry. Indeed, a committee of the American Federation of Labor has just announced a campaign to obtain the change of state prohibitory laws so as to permit beer; so, if any states remain legally dry it will be only by their own determined efforts to do so. And racketeers can be depended upon to attempt the crashing of their barriers with illegal supplies of legally brewed intoxicants.

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But to return to the question, "How much revenue?" it is doubtful whether the actual net contribution to the national budget from a tax on beer would be even as large as mere arithmetical computations indicate. The diversion of consumers' money from purchases of theater tickets, automobiles, gasoline and oil, electric current, sporting goods, radios and phonographs would affect not only those businesses, but also the special excises the Government now collects from them.

Incidentally the yield of the new excise on brewer's wort, malt, and grape concentrates has fallen further short of the original estimates than any other. Does this suggest that possibly, after all, the alcoholic beverage industry is not an altogether enthusiastic taxpayer?

It used to be pleaded that beer was the workingman's drink. If this be so, a tax on beer would be a workingman's tax. If labor is one of the interests to be served in a legalization of beer, as the activity of the federation committee implies, certainly that interest would throw its weight in favor of a lower rather than a higher rate.

Thus there is good reason to believe on many counts that a tax on beer would fall far short of realizing as much revenue as its advocates appear to expect. And if the legalization of beer to entice nickels and dollars from workingmen's pockets would not contribute more than is here indicated, would it—or for that matter, should it—materially soften the taxes on incomes and on corporate and individual profits which are set forth as the prime subject of solicitude by the Voluntary Committee of Lawyers?

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Why President Hoover Should Be Reëlected

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When I vote November 8 for a presidential candidate, I should realize that I am not voting for a man who will get my local shipyard a contract nor for a man who will see that the oyster industry is protected. These things may be accomplished, indirectly, by my vote; but in a presidential election I must remember that for the relief of purely domestic needs I have to choose wisely my councilman, my state senator, and my congressional representatives. For this one day in November I must cease to be a Virginian and become wholly an American.

With this national viewpoint in mind, voters should ask, "To whom can we turn for a leader and counselor experienced in our Government's needs at this time?" There is one man who has just finished his apprenticeship in our Great Shop of Government, Herbert Hoover came to the White House well equipped for his task; he has been strong in meeting our domestic problems, and he has presented the best American thought and feeling to the rest of the world. However, we have every right to expect him to be still stronger in the next four years. Unhampered by political aspirations, he can go forward in the tremendous task of reconstructing America.

From a casual reading of our newspapers, one might suppose we are to ride back to prosperity in a sea of beer, or in bigger and faster automobiles, or even to the jazzy tunes emanating from our high-priced radio sets. But we know that work and hard work is our only solution—no Mr. Coolidge or Mr. Hoover or Mr. Anybody can give us an inexhaustible source of gold from which we may draw to our heart's content.

We have Mr. Hoover's recent pledge made with reference to the bonus, which we know is his pledge in regard to all of our governmental affairs:

"I was elected to protect and promote the interests of all of the people. As long as I am President I shall continue to do so, and to oppose, with all of the strength and influence at my command, any demand that runs counter to the common welfare."

Those Americans who cherish the ideals upon which their country was founded should have no hesitancy in voting for Herbert Hoover. MARGARET C. SCULL.

Newport News, Va.

Crime and Education

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your paper notes in a recent issue that a New York criminologist has discovered that as the number of bricks used in building schoolhouses and training schools increases, the number of bricks used in building reform schools and prisons decreases.

Victor Hugo said substantially the same thing nearly 100 years ago, and later answered his own generalization by the declaration that we are building more schoolhouses but do not seem to be building fewer prisons. According to government reports, our American prison population is growing much faster than our school population, until today, as President Hoover pointed out only three months after he became President, we are relatively the most lawless civilized nation on the globe.

After all, is not ex-President Coolidge correct in his statement that "education without character is dangerous"; or Theodore Roosevelt, who said, "A man trained in mind but not in morals is a menace to society." Does not our experience bear out the general declaration that education of the head makes a keen man, but it does not make a clean man.

My judgment is that when the Bible left the American public schoolhouse, then and in that act, our moral decline began, and that we can never regain normalcy in morals until we again put the Bible back into every schoolroom in the land and build our educational system in such a way that every child will receive not only mental training but religious moral training as well.

Chicago. W. G. FLEMING.

"Closing the Doors to Culture"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with entire sympathy the editorial, "Closing the Doors to Culture," which appeared recently in the Monitor. However, unless the law governing the activities of immigrant students has changed since July 1, 1925, it would appear that the Secretary of Labor may simply have been performing his duty under the law in prohibiting foreign students from earning a part of their livelihood. May I quote from "Immigration Laws and Rules of July 1, 1925," issued by the Department of Labor, Bureau of Immigration:

> Subdivision D.—Abandonment of status. Any immigrant student admitted to the United States as a nonquota immigrant under the provisions of subdivision (e), section 4 of the Immigration Act of 1924, . . . who engages in any business or occupation for profit, or who labors for hire, shall be deemed to have abandoned his status as an immigrant student, and shall on the warrant of the Secretary of Labor be taken into custody and deported.

I heartily agree that every encouragement should be extended to foreign-born students seeking to continue or complete their education in the United States. I believe that the present law is at fault. However, I likewise believe that criticism should be directed at the law with the view to its amendment, but not at the Secretary of Labor, whose sworn duty it is to enforce that law.

I should add, as a former American vice-consul, that although it was my duty to extend encouragement to foreign students applying for student visas, I was also required to ascertain a student's ability to remain in the United States without recourse to labor during the period of his study. His visa was granted only after the presentation of satisfactory financial proofs. As all consular officers were so instructed, every student should know, before entering the United States, exactly the conditions under which he enters. He agrees to those conditions in writing. If this is true, then every student who has entered since the Immigration Act of 1924, and who has later performed labor for hire, has not only broken the law, but has known that he was breaking the law which he had previously sworn not to break. (Unless he later received some special privilege from the Department of Labor, about which I as a consular officer was not informed.)

Therefore, as the original law in this case is very clear in its prohibition of labor for hire, would it not be more in keeping with the Monitor's policy to attack the error at its root, namely, the law itself, rather than its administrator? EDGAR H. SLAUGHTER.

New York, N. Y.